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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 762)

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| Medium Hindi/Eng. | ENGLISH | Registration Number | 32718 |
| Center | JAMIA | Date | 10-11-16. |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
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| 1 | 12.5 | |
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| 4 | 12.5 | |
| 5 | 12.5 | |
| 6 | 12.5 | |
| 7 | 12.5 | |
| 8 | 12.5 | |
| 9 | 12.5 | |
| 10 | 12.5 | |
| 11 | 12.5 | |
| 12 | 12.5 | |
| 13 | 12.5 | |
| 14 | 12.5 | |
| 15 | 12.5 | |
| 16 | 12.5 | |
| 17 | 12.5 | |
| 18 | 12.5 | |
| 19 | 12.5 | |
| 20 | 12.5 | |

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस पश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर काई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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**Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.**

**12.5X20=250**

1. Even though the Representation of the People Act has been amended from time to time, the issues pertaining to criminalisation and influence of money power remain unresolved. Comment. Also discuss the role played by the judiciary and the Election Commission in this context.

यद्यपि जनप्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम को समय-समय पर संशोधित किया जाता रहा है, तथापि अपराधीकरण एवं धन-बल के प्रभाव से संबंधित मुद्दों का समाधान अब तक नहीं हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इसके साथ ही इस संदर्भ में न्यायपालिका एवं चुनाव आयोग द्वारा निभायी गयी भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Representation of the People Act was formulated to ensure free and fair elections in the country. Despite of long list of provisions criminalisation and influence of money power is a recurring problem in the Indian election.

Criminalisation

- According to RPI a person cannot stand in the election if he is convicted for a crime committed in the country.

According to a report more than 60% of the people in parliament have criminal charges against them. Within it 30% have serious criminal charges.

The case continues in the court and

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they remain the representatives of the people. Even if they are convicted by the lower court they appeal in the higher courts and escape disqualification

Because of this long delay in disposal of cases criminalisation has increased.

- Along with it, 'political vendetta is also a reason against the filing of cases. This results in an increase number of criminal cases.

Money Power

- There are limits on how much a person can spend in the election but these limits are not respected. The flourishing black money in the economy is used to influence the votes by paying them freebies and other services. This defeat the very purpose of free and fair election
- It also make it difficult for the common people to enter politics.

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Role played by Judiciary

- Delay in disposal of cases has led to increased criminalisation.
- Disqualifications norms set in the constitution and RPI makes it difficult to debar people from contesting election.
- Judiciary has come out with progressive interpretation of laws to reduce money and muscle power.

Election commission

- It brings out Model code of conduct to be followed.
- Deploy officers to look into the menace of money power.
- In recent Tamil Nadu elections due to money influence election was postponed in a constituency.

More powers need to given to election commission like cancellation of election where money power is used, disqualification of members from the moment they are convicted in lower court etc. This will help in reducing the menace of money and muscle power.

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2. The main function of the Public Accounts Committee is to ascertain that the money granted by Parliament has been spent by the government within the scope of the demand. In this context, critically analyse the role played by the Public Accounts Committee.

लोक लेखा समिति का प्रमुख कार्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि संसद द्वारा स्वीकृत धनराशि का सरकार द्वारा व्यय स्वीकृत सीमा के अंतर्गत किया गया है। इस संदर्भ में, लोक लेखा समिति द्वारा निभायी गयी भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Public account committee is considered as the most important among the parliamentary committees as it study the report of CAG on appropriation of money granted by the parliament.

PAC looks on the demand of the government and the expenditure incurred on different policies and programs.

Role played by PAC

- CAG and Public account committee are considered as friend, philosopher and guide to the parliament.
- PAC scrutinises the report on appropriation, Public undertakings etc and present the report to the parliament.

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- They act as a check on the spending of the government.
- They ensure that the money is being utilised effecently and in the prescribed manner.
- The reports presented by them ~~ka~~ are debated in the parliament and government is questioned for their policies.

But in the recent times several shortcomings have been seen in the working of CAG.

- Huge amount of reports makes it difficult for the Committe ~~of~~ to look into the intricacies of it.
- Lack of technical expertise is creating problems in PAC working.
- Frequent adjournment of Parliament disrupts the procedure.
- Guillotine and kangaroo closure are used by the government for the passage of appropriation which makes it difficult for

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PAC to analyse.

- Apart from regulatory audit, propriety audit of CAG has created issues in the spendings of government.

Thus there is a need for providing Technical experts as helping associates to the PAC. Along with it adequate resources, time and manpower need to be given to ensure healthy functioning of PAC.

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3. Referendums are portrayed as popular governance in its purest form, however, it is also argued that they often subvert democracy rather than serve it. Examine in the light of recent developments across the globe.

जनमत-संग्रह को लोकप्रिय शासन के शुद्धतम रूप में चित्रित किया जाता है, हालांकि यह तर्क भी दिया जाता है कि वे लोकतंत्र का प्रयोजन सिद्ध करने के स्थान पर प्रायः उसको विकृत देते हैं। हाल की वैश्विक घटनाओं के आलोक में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Referndum is a tool of direct democracy where in people directly vote on an issue or policy of the country.

The recent referendum held in Britain for the question on Brexit showed that decisions by the people may not be beneficial for the country. Despite of government asking for remaining with European union people chose to opt out of it.

Referendum in Colombia for a deal with FCRA rebels was also shot down by the people destabilising the peace process in the country.

Though they are said to be measures of popular governance, they often

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subvert democracy rather than serve it.

- People decision are more based on emotions and values then on cognitions. This could create problems in the long run.
- There is a possibility that people who are voting are not fully aware of the situation. The facts, figures, issues all are complicated things.
- Percentage of voting also matters if only 20 / 30% come out for voting, that could not be taken as decision of the majority.
- Along with it a small margin victory or defeat as seen in BREXIT raise questions on its efficacy.
- People who were on the opposite sides start asking for separate resolution as happened in Ireland.

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Thus Referendums ~~now~~ should not be used for highly technical, security, political or global decision. Matters of day to day living could be tackled with such instruments.

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4. What do you understand by special category status for states? Examine its contribution in bringing balanced regional development in the country. In light of the 14th Finance Commission recommendations, analyse whether this categorisation has outlived its relevance.

राज्यों को विशेष श्रेणी का दर्जा प्रदान किये जाने से आप क्या समझते हैं? देश में संतुलित क्षेत्रीय विकास लाने में इसके योगदान का परीक्षण कीजिए। 14वें वित्त आयोग की अनुशंसाओं के प्रकाश में विश्लेषण कीजिए कि क्या इस वर्गीकरण ने अपनी प्रासंगिकता को बनाए रखा है?

Special category status is given to the states which are backward and don't have enough resources to put themselves on growth trajectory.

National Development council was the body which looked into this and once the status is given the state becomes elligible for special grants and funds from the centre.

Contribution in balanced regional development

- Hill states, border states and states with unviable financial and administrative structure were included in this.
- All the loans to these states are in the form 90:10 grants which help them

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in fulfilling their developmental needs.
- Along with grants there is special focus on the implementation of central services in these states.
- Public sector undertakings are also constructed to provide development in these regions.

Because of these efforts states like Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal etc have benefited but issues of development still persists.

It has opened a pandora box as other states like Bihar, Andhra Pradesh have also started demanding for the special status.

In the long run it is not sustainable as it makes the state dependent on the centre.

14th Finance Commission recommendation has to a extent solved the issues of grants to the states.

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- 42% of the taxes collected by the centre within the sharing pool will be given to the states
- Reduction in Central schemes which promotes One Model fits all approach.
- States have been given more autonomy in managing their finances through borrowing.

This will help in reducing the dependency of these states on centre and availability of adequate funds at their disposal which will make special category status redundant.

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5. It is contended that GST regime will significantly curb the financial autonomy of states by taking away substantial taxation powers. In this regard, examine the impact of the GST regime on federal structure of our polity. What are the proposed mechanisms in the bill which seek to address this issue?

यह दावे किए जाते हैं कि GST व्यवस्था, राज्यों की कराधान शक्तियों में पर्याप्त कटौती कर, राज्यों की वित्तीय स्वायत्तता पर उल्लेखनीय रूप से अंकुश लगाएगी। इस संबंध में, हमारी राजव्यवस्था के संघीय संरचना पर GST व्यवस्था के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए। इस मुद्दे को हल करने के लिए विधेयक में प्रस्तावित प्रावधान क्या हैं?

GST is a single tax that will be levied in place of all indirect taxes levied on the country.

Impact of GST regime on federal structure of our polity

- States will lose their autonomy of fixing their tax rates for fulfilling the budgetary needs of the state.
- Taxation powers are the one which makes states as independent component of federal structure. Taking away these powers will make them as similar units like Municipalities and Panchayats.

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- Apart from the taxation powers GST will help in promoting a uniform market in the economy with similar tax structures across the length and breadth of the country.
- They will become dependent for revenue shortfall and emergency situation on the central government.

GST bill has incorporated several mechanisms to solve the issue

- GST council will be there for fixing the rates which will have a composition of 2/3 voting in the hands of states and 1/3 in hands of centre.
- Alcohol, Petroleum which constitute a major part of tax revenues are kept out of GST.
- Any loss of the states for 5 years will be compensated by the centre.

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- Different rate slabs with 5% 8% 18% and 28% are fixed to ensure healthy taxation in the economy.

Thus GST with these provision will further strengthen the economic system resulting in steady flows of revenue which ultimately will strengthen the Federal structure in the country

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6. What is the rationale behind the changes in the budgetary process approved by the Union Cabinet recently? Do you think it is a step forward towards efficient governance and fiscal prudence?

हाल ही में केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा बजटीय प्रक्रिया में स्वीकृत परिवर्तनों का मूलाधार क्या है? आपके विचार से क्या यह कुशल शासन एवं राजकोषीय दूरदर्शिता/बुद्धिमत्ता की दिशा में उठाया गया कदम है?

Union Cabinet has recently approved to shift the budgetary process one month before the one being done in the present times. That means instead of last working day of february it will be presented in the starting of february.

Rationale behind the changes

- The government and parliament would get more time for discussing on the budget.
- Issue of Guillotine and kangaroo closure due to lack of time could be solved.
- Issue of vote on account would be solved as the budgetary process could complete before the start of next financial year.

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- Usually after the passage of budget, monsoon is there for two months. Thus effective spending starts from october and time is lost in the process. This could be solved and ministries will get ample time for spending.
- Issue of March rush at the end of financial year could be solved.
- Financial and budgetary year could start at same time.

→ This will help in many ways

- Parliamentary discussion is very important in each clause of the budget. Availability of time will make the government more accountable.
- Effective utilisation of money round the year will ensure fiscal prudence and governance in the country.
- Adhoc allocation as done in vote on account will be gone and proper accountability of funds will be there.

Thus it is a positive step in way of

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good governance in the country. Along with it there is a need to ensure minimum use of Guillotine during the parliamentary procedures. Healthy debate and deliberation can only ensure smooth functioning of parliament.

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7. Critically examine the provisions of the recently introduced Citizenship Amendment Bill 2016. Are some provisions of the bill against India's secular principles?

हाल ही में प्रस्तुत नागरिकता संशोधन विधेयक 2016 के प्रावधानों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। क्या इस विधेयक के कुछ प्रावधान भारत के पंथनिरपेक्ष सिद्धांतों के विरुद्ध हैं?

Citizenship amendment bill 2016 is brought in to give citizenship to the ~~peop~~ illegal migrants who came from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Bangladesh in the country.

Provisions

- Illegal Hindu, Sikh, christian, buddhist and Jain Migrant who are residing in the country will be eligible.
- Migrated from Afghanistan Pakistan, and Bangladesh.
- Naturalisation time period will be reduced from 11 to 6 years to give citizenship to these people.

It ~~a~~ is a good step as these people are devoid of any rights and services provided

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by the government. They live in misery in different parts of the country.

But the issue of selective criteria has raised questions in this regard. There are other people like Ahmadis who are considered as minority in pakistan. Srilankan Tamils are also there who are residing in different parts of country.

The provision selecting people of particular religion questions the intent of such bill. Our constitution says that there should be no discrimination on the basis of religion or any other thing. Selective crittria in this regard will effect the secular as well as the humanitarian fabric of the country.

There should be a National Convention on Refugees, migrants and other illegal

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people based on their situation, deciding the kind of treatment given to them. Humanity or constitution doesn't allow us for selective criteria based on religion region or other thing.

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8. Whereas the legislature is empowered to regulate the ratification of international treaties in the United states, in India it is mostly the domain of the executive. Examine the rationale and benefits of these two approaches with examples.

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में विधायिका को अंतरराष्ट्रीय संधियों के अनुसमर्थन को विनियमित करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है, जबकि भारत में यह मुख्यतः कार्यपालिका का अधिकार क्षेत्र है। उदाहरणों सहित इन दोनों दृष्टिकोणों के औचित्य और लाभों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ratification of International treaties in United states

Rationale - There is a separation of power in the U.S polity. President is not elected from the legislature. Conduct of separate election for president vest in him the executive authority of the state.

The ratification of treaties by Senate is a check on the power of U.S president. Senate as a body could deliberate on the issue taken by an individual president

Benefits
- Check and balance is created.
- Foreign policy is a big domain which

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need not left only in the hands of executive.

- Check on the hasty legislations or agreement by U.S president.

  e.g In 2008 the Nuclear waver given to India was approved by the Senate.

- Recently foreign aid to pakistan was held up due to the terrorist issues.
- Kyoto protocol not salified by U.S

- In India domain of executive.

Rationale Executive is selected from the legislature and is responsible to the parliament. There is no need of vesting similar kind of powers with Rajya Sabha.

- Executive enjoys the power only till parliament has confidence in them.

Benefits

- Quick implementation of agreement.
- foreign policy guided by the national

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Objectives
- No undue interference due to political compulsions
  e.g LEMOA signed with U.S.A
  Recent ratification of Paris deal.

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9. What are the reasons for the declining rate of child adoption in India? Discuss whether the amended Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 can address this issue.

भारत में बच्चों को गोद लेने की दर में गिरावट के कारण क्या हैं? चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या संशोधित किशोर न्याय (बच्चों की देखभाल एवं संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2015 इस समस्या का समाधान प्रस्तुत कर सकता है?

Child adoption is a nobel way to ensure healthy upbringing to a child.

In India child adoption is on a declining rate due to following reasons

- legal complexities involved in the process.
- Issues of caste, gender, religion identities play a major role in such cases.
- Stringent provisions in order to check trafficking, exploitation has also resulted in decrease in child adoption.
- New technologies like Assisted reproductive technologies, surrogacy etc have fulfilled the needs of infertile couples.
- Personal laws like Muslim laws donot

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give property and other rights to the adopted child.

Amended Juvenile Justice care and protection bill is a good way forward in this regard

- Adoption is made simpler
- Adoption can be done under secular Indian laws.
- Records of the adopted children are kept in complete secrecy.
- legal complexities have been reduced.

Along with it there is a need to change the mindset of people regarding adopted children. That can only ensure in better living conditions to these sectors of children.

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10. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill passed recently aims at striking a balance between education and India's economic reality. Critically analyze.

हाल ही में पारित बाल श्रम (निषेध एवं विनियमन) संशोधन विधेयक का लक्ष्य शिक्षा और भारत की आर्थिक वास्तविकता के बीच संतुलन स्थापित करना है। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Child Labour amendment bill is passed to ensure prohibition of such activities in the country.

Provisions

- Children below 14 years of age are completely prohibited from being employed in any factor.
- Children in 14-18 years category could be employed only in non-hazardous industry.
- Children can work as helping hand to the family business after the school hours looking into socio-economic condition and reality of country.
- Rehabilitation fund is constituted for the purpose.

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Prohibition of children under 14 years of age will ensure that they get compulsory education as envisaged in Right to education act. children in 14-18 years category could not be employed in hazardous industry ensuring their health and safety.

- Along with this their is a provision for working in family business after school hours.

Reasons for it

- Traditional crafts and skills are imparted to the children by the people.
- People living under deep poverty have their children as their helping hand.
- Working with the family will ensure healthy surrounding and growth of the children.

But along with this issues of misuse of this provision is also there. In the name of family they could be employed by other also as seen in many cases. This issue also need to be addressed

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by restricting the family to the immediate one.

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**11.** Though the Maharashtra Protection of People from Social Boycott (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act of 2016 is an important step in the long-standing struggle against social exclusion, it is only the first step. Comment. Also discuss the challenges in implementation of the act.

यद्यपि महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा पारित "सामाजिक बहिष्कार से लोगों का संरक्षण (रोकथाम, निषेध और निवारण) अधिनियम, 2016" सामाजिक बहिष्कार के विरुद्ध लंबे समय से चल रहे संघर्ष की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है, किन्तु यह केवल पहला कदम ही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Social ostracisation and untouchability is a prevalent phenomenon in the indian society. The Maharashtra protection of people from social boycott act is an important step in this regard.

Legal consequences and strict punishment act as a deterrent among the people indulging in such activities. Fear of law make people not indulge in activities prohibited by law. But it is only a first step. Much more need to be done to remove social boycott practices from the society.

- Force of values and ethics is much more than force of law.

A law is bound to fail if it is not

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in congruence with the traditions and customs of people. Khap panchayats are example where diktats are being issued without any legal basis.

There is a need to change the value system of people through education, empowerment etc.

- People indulge in such activities because they have minimal fear of law. They know that there will be no action against them. Law and order implementation is a necessity in this regard.

- Along with the reactive measures there is a need to bring those socially ostracised in the mainstream through education, reservation, bringing policies etc. This will help in improving their economic status creating avenues for social mobility in society.

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Challenges in implementation of such act

- Against the prevailing custom of the society.
- Police can take action only after the complaint. People who are oppressed are very far off from administrative structures.
- The dominant people stand against these acts as seen in Maratha agitation in the recent days.

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12. Though the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871 was annulled soon after independence, the communities designated as Denotified Tribes (DNT) and Nomadic Tribes (NT) remain amongst the most discriminated and disadvantaged groups in the country. Comment. Also discuss the steps taken by the government to improve their condition.

यद्यपि आपराधिक जनजाति अधिनियम, 1871 को स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद शीघ्र ही रद्द कर दिया गया था, किन्तु फिर भी डिनोटिफाइड (विमुक्त) जनजातियों (DNT) और खानाबदोश जनजातियों (NT) के रूप में निर्दिष्ट समुदाय देश में भेदभाव से सर्वाधिक पीड़ित और वंचित समूहों में से हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी दशा में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Denotified tribes were declared as criminal during the british times as they use to reside in forest and indulge in practices prohibited by law

Though after independence we annulled the criminal tribes act 1871 but these tribes remains the most discriminated one's in the country.

- Officials and administrators still consider them as criminals because of the tag attached to them.
- Social stigma prevailing among the society regarding these tribes.

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- Their primitive cultural practices like chopping of head in north eastern tribes are not in congruence with laws of the country
- They live in deep inside the forest where state services have not reached
- They are also suspicious of the outsiders and treat them as their enemies.

Steps taken by government to improve their condition

- Tribal development blocks have been built to give effective administration in those areas
- Tribes advisory councils have been constituted within state legislature for the purpose of advising government on tribal welfare.
- Policies like 'Van bandhu kalyan yojana' acts like forest rights Act, PESA have

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helped in bringing them in the fold of governance structures.

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13. The idea of a Pay Commission is to revise the pay scales of the government staff. In light of the recommendations of the 7th Pay Commission examine the need for the introduction of performance linked pay for government employees as in the case of private sector. Also comment on the need for the introduction of pay parity among various services.

वेतन आयोग का विचार सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों को संशोधित करने के लिए है। सातवें वेतन आयोग की अनुशंसाओं के आलोक में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए निजी क्षेत्र की भाँति कार्य प्रदर्शन पर आधारित वेतन आरम्भ करने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, विभिन्न सेवाओं के बीच वेतन समानता को लागू करने की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Pay commissions are constituted to look into the needs of revising pay scales with the changing needs of the economy.

7th Pay commission constituted under Ak Mathur recommended the government to raise the basic pay by around 30%. This raise in pay scale will have effect on the government exchequer. The services rendered by the officials are worth of the salary which they are getting is a question need to be looked upon.

Performance linked Pay

- Bureaucracy is said to be status quoist. Security of tenure and salary make

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them lethargic in effective discharge of their duties.

- People at the lower level are drawing substantially higher salaries as their private counterpart but their service is no match to the private employees.
- People at the higher level are getting very less as compared to private people.
- This anomaly has resulted in corruption and loss to the government exchequer.
- The services rendered by the officials are not worth the money they are getting

Performance linked Pay will help in bringing the spirit of competition within the government employees. Those who will perform will get the hike. It will make them too active in government activities.

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Pay parity among various services

- In the Central services among the same Group there is disparity. IAS has the most number of privileges.
- This result in distinction of certain services with that of other.
- It also result in culture of supremacy among the people.

Pay parity will help in making these services equal and lucrative to the people competing and working for them.

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14. Even though India and Russia have enjoyed a close relationship over the years, it has not been immune to the changing power dynamics globally. Comment.

यद्यपि भारत और रूस के बीच वर्षों से घनिष्ठ संबंध रहा है, किन्तु यह संबंध वैश्विक रूप से बदलती शक्ति गतिकी के प्रभावों से प्रतिरक्षित नहीं रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India - Russia relationship is said to be all weather relationship in both the countries. Since Independence Russia has been an important foreign ally of India but the relationship has been not immune to the changing power dynamics globally.

- During the cold war Russia helped India in veto-ing any resolution against the Interest of the country. India also signed Indo Russia Friendship treaty in 1971.

- After the break up of U.S.S.R and end of cold war america viewed us with suspicion. They even put a ban on us after nuclear test.
Russia was all there in the

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defence, technological and other sectors with India.

- But with the growing economic clout of India it has become necessary to have multi alligment with different countries.. India in the recent time has done various agreement with U.states

With the rise of Russia again there is a cold war like situation emerging. America on one side is trying to assert their power in Indian ocean and south Asia, Russia on the other hand is trying to counter it.

The recent signing of LEMOA between Indian and U.S.A and the growing felt of India towards U.S has made Russia suspicious. Another block with Russia China and in some way Pakistan is emerging to counter Indian American influence. The recent military drills

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by Russia for Pakistan and CPEC project is an example of it.

India should tread the path carefully as the need of the hour is to maintain good relations with all the blocks of the world.

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15. The Indus Water Treaty has survived multiple wars and is often cited as a successful example of transboundary sharing of river waters. In this context, identify the key provisions of the treaty and examine the options that India can exercise to pursue its strategic interests vis-a-vis Pakistan.

सिंधु जल संधि कई युद्धों के बाद भी अक्षुण्ण रही है एवं इसे प्राय: नदी जल की सीमापार साझेदारी के सफल उदाहरण के रूप में उद्धृत किया जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, संधि के प्रमुख प्रावधानों की पहचान कीजिए एवं उन विकल्पों का परीक्षण कीजिए जिन्हें भारत द्वारा पाकिस्तान के विषय में अपने रणनीतिक हितसाधन के लिए व्यवहार में लाया जा सकता है।

Indus water treaty brokered by World Bank.

Provisions

- Eastern rivers - Ravi, Beas Satluj will be under india's control. India will utilise the water of these rivers.

- Western rivers - Indus jhelum, chenab will be for the use of pakistan. India can use the water of these rivers upto 20% without effecting the flow of water downstream.

- A permanent Indus commission to look after the issues arising out of it.

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options India can exercise to pursue its strategic interest

- Construction of dams like Baglihar in Jammu and Kashmir which will ~~be~~ give india a strategic advantage.
- Run of the river projects could be constructed.
- Diversion of certain water for agriculture and other practices allowed in the treaty.

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16. The Iranian nuclear agreement presents an opportunity for moving towards a new security order in the Persian Gulf. Elaborate in the context of changing scenario in the region. What are the likely implications for India in this context?

ईरानी परमाणु समझौता, फारस की खाड़ी में एक नई सुरक्षा व्यवस्था की ओर बढ़ने का अवसर प्रस्तुत करता है। इस क्षेत्र के बदलते परिदृश्य के संदर्भ में इसे विस्तार से बताइए। इस संदर्भ में भारत के लिए संभावित निहितार्थ क्या हैं?

Iranian nuclear agreement and changing Scenario

- Stabilising of Iran
- Oil trade will prosper in the persian Gulf region.
- Iran serves as a route for central Asia. This could open up the market for other countries.
- Developmental and other works will prosper in the region.

With control on nuclear arms Iran could emerge as a player facilitating the east-west, South-north trade in the region.

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Implications for India.

Positives

- Oil import will get a boost.
- Chahbahar port that we are construct. will provide dividends.
- Opening up of Iranian market to Indian business.
- On security perspective also Iran could play a role in handling Taliban in afghanistane and nearby region.

Negatives

- The vaccum that is created will attract global players.
- Closeness of Iranian government to China and other countries

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17. Considering the diversity among Pacific Island Countries (PICs), India has a huge scope for building multi-sectoral cooperation tailored to the specific conditions in these islands. Discuss. Also examine the strategic importance of PICs for India.

प्रशांत महासागरीय द्वीपीय देशों (PICs) की विविधता को देखते हुए, इन द्वीपों की विशिष्ट परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप बहु-क्षेत्रीय सहयोग का निर्माण करने हेतु भारत के पास अपार संभावनाएं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत के लिए PICs के रणनीतिक महत्व का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

Multi sectoral cooperation in PIC's

- Trade - sea lines of communication which could prospe trade in the region.
- Security - Issues of Piracy, trafficking, smuggling could be tackled.
- Energy - Exploration of oil and gas in collaboration with other countries.
- Disaster - Issues like Tsunami, Cyclones could be tackled with a multi sectoral approach.

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- Environmental protection of coral reefs, mangroves etc
- Joint drills along the ocean to ensure security

Strategic Importance of PIC

- large coastline of India
- To have an influence in indian ocean
- Security issues like South china sea
- Piracy in the Indian ocean affecting trade.
- Oil trade which is a nerve of the economy passes through the region.

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18. Though BRICS is neither an economic union nor a political coalition, it creates space for India to move the contemporary international order towards alternative models of development and governance. Comment.

यद्यपि ब्रिक्स (BRICS) न तो एक आर्थिक संघ है और न ही राजनैतिक गठबंधन, तथापि यह समकालीन अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था को विकास और शासन के वैकल्पिक मॉडल की ओर अग्रसर करने हेतु भारत के लिए अवसर सृजित करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

BRICS

- It is an association of the emerging economies to put their concern and create available sources of funding for the countries.
- IMF and World bank - stringent rules and hold of developed countries BRICS bank an initiative to change the way aid is done.
- WTO has become marred with conflict. Consensus within BRICS about their cumulative goals.
- Reform in United Nations is needed where BRICS countries put pressure

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and lay their claim.

- Bilateral and regional trade agreement are a matter of debate in the multilateral world.
- BRICS will provide emergency help without any preconditions as seen in during 1990 crisis in India.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Since the end of Cold War, the focus and role of NAM have changed significantly. Discuss. Also analyse its relevance for India in the emerging geo-political order.

शीत युद्ध की समाप्ति के बाद से, गुटनिरपेक्ष आंदोलन (NAM) के फोकस एवं इसकी भूमिका में उल्लेखनीय परिवर्तन हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उभरती भू-राजनीतिक व्यवस्था में भारत के लिए इसकी प्रासंगिकता का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Role of NAM after cold war

- Many East European countries moved out of Nam.
- Consensus within the NAM was difficult to built as seen during Iraq war, Vietnam issue etc.
- South - South cooperation was missing
- Countries like India started tilting towards different Nations.
- In the emerging world NAM was not able to put themselves as a group of developing countries in WTO, United Nations etc.

Thus the role of NAM declined in post cold war period.

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Relevance for India in emerging geo political world.

- Principles on which it was formed disarmament and peace are still relevant.

- Non alignment is still a need in the world where blocks have been formed

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**20.** Despite a consensus that a collective global effort is needed to alleviate the ongoing refugee crisis, efforts made so far have hardly yielded the desired results. Do you agree? Briefly highlight the socio-political impact of this crisis on destination countries. Also highlight the role that India can play in this situation.

वर्तमान शरणार्थी संकट को कम करने के लिए सामूहिक वैश्विक प्रयास की आवश्यकता के विषय पर आम सहमति के बाद भी, अब तक किए गए प्रयासों से वांछित परिणाम शायद ही मिले हैं। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? गंतव्य देशों पर इस संकट के सामाजिक-राजनीतिक प्रभाव को संक्षेप में रेखांकित कीजिए। इस परिस्थिति में भारत द्वारा निभायी जा सकने वाली भूमिका को भी उजागर कीजिए।

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 763)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | JUNAID AHMAD | | |
| Medium Hindi/Eng. | ENGLISH | Registration Number | 32718 |
| Center | JAMIA. | Date | 17-11-16 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 12.5 | |
| 2 | 12.5 | |
| 3 | 12.5 | |
| 4 | 12.5 | |
| 5 | 12.5 | |
| 6 | 12.5 | |
| 7 | 12.5 | |
| 8 | 12.5 | |
| 9 | 12.5 | |
| 10 | 12.5 | |
| 11 | 12.5 | |
| 12 | 12.5 | |
| 13 | 12.5 | |
| 14 | 12.5 | |
| 15 | 12.5 | |
| 16 | 12.5 | |
| 17 | 12.5 | |
| 18 | 12.5 | |
| 19 | 12.5 | |
| 20 | 12.5 | |

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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**Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.**

**12.5X20=250**

1. The most important challenge in managing the public sector in India is balancing its accountability with autonomy. Discuss with relevant examples.

Public Sector undertakings in India have dual purpose of driving growth as well as fulfilling the social objectives of the country.

For this, there is greater control of government over them which raises issues of autonomy and commercial accountability of these PSU's.

Autonomy

- ~~Most~~ Majority stake ~~of~~ in these PSU's is of the government
- They also have managerial control and the directors and top management is appointed by the government.
- For capital infusion also they dont have much access to the market and are dependent on the govt.

e.g in Public sector bank due to the government's control in governance and capital

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infusion, there have been 6 lakh crores of NPA accumulated, disrupting the functioning of these banks.

Indian airlines, Coal India limited, BHEL and other PSU's are incurring losses due to inefficiency and uncompetitiveness in the private market.

~~Autonomy~~ Accountability

- The purpose of these PSU's is to be the drivers of growth as well as fulfilling social objectives like employment generation, balanced regional development etc.
- Because of this accountability of these PSU's is not measured on mere profiting terms
- Apart from this, due to government control there are issues of Red tapism, bureaucratic status quoism, policy paralysis etc which hinders in their working

e.g for implementation of Jandhan yojana a whole new work of opening crores of account was given to the banks without adding up extra manpower.

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The working of these PSU's is accountable to the parliament which analyse them not only on commercial basis but also on social front. Thus there is a need to maintain delicate balance between accountability and autonomy. As NITI ayog said that there should be strategic disinvestment in the PSU's where government presence is not necessary. Apart from that independent board members, directors and top managerial people should be appointed by an independent committe. This would improve their functioning and help the PSU's to become drivers of growth and development in the country.

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2. Most rural poor are excluded from the ambit of the formal financial system, which raises their dependence on informal sources as well as exposure to financial distress. In this context, explain why formal sector lending, especially to farmers, is so limited. Also suggest some steps that need to be taken to increase access to formal credit in rural areas.

Debt trap is a major cause of farmer's distress in rural areas. Non availability of formal channels for credit force them into the jaws of Informal channel, where the rate of interest is substantially high which the farmers are not able to pay back.

- Reasons for limited formal sector lending

- Infrastructural Issue
There are more than 6 lakh villages in the country. Last mile reach of bank is limited in many remote parts. Non availability of banks and other financial institution make it difficult for farmer to get access to formal credit.

- Unwillingness of banks to give credit
Banks look after their profits while giving loans. Farmer's loans are more riskier as there are greater chances of default. For

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this banks avoid giving loans to these farmers.

- Unviability of institutions like Regional rural banks.

Government came out with RRB's but due to their dependence on farmer's loan, the project became unviable.

- Issue of land deeds

Most of the farmers are tenants and don't have the deeds of land. Without the papers it is not possible for them to access formal channel of credits.

- Flourishing informal sector lending which is quick, hassle free but exploitative, has also made farmers more dependent on them.

- Steps that need to be taken to increase access to formal lending

- Micro-finance institutions should be promoted in remote areas where bank's presence is limited.
- Banking correspondent's network should

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be strengthened.

- land leasing policy as envisaged by the ministry should be brought in which will help the farmers in getting credit from banks.

- Along with it financial instruments like bank account, insurance on crops, digitisation of land records need to be done to ensure access to formal credit in rural areas.

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3. Efforts should be made to support Indian businesses to invest abroad as several direct and indirect benefits accrue to the home country from outward foreign direct investment. Comment.

Indian companies have a large presence in U.K, U.S.A and other countries, where the business environment is conducive for the growth of these firms.

Indian business abroad bring with them several direct and indirect benefits.

- Direct benefits
  - Remittances to the home country helps in the developmental process
  - Foreign exchange comes in which increases the stability of financial system.
  - Technology transfer in indian subsidiaries of the company helps in innovation and development.
  - Availability of capital, Public private partnership, helps in initiation of different projects.
  - Reverse SEZ concept is a good way to maintain the efficiency and cost of the firms.

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- Indirect benefits
  - U.K with more than 800 Indian companies serves as a country for cultural spread in the region.
  - Lobbying through strong channels become important.
  - Helps in forwarding the cause of Indians in foreign countries
  - Maintaining relations between the government of the countries.

- Efforts that are needed to support these businesses
  - Policies like 'Niryat bandhu', FDI relaxation, etc will work in this.
  - Availability of long term funds through banking channel.
  - Moving towards capital account convertibility
  - Removing bureaucratic hurdles, red tapism and policy fluctuation for their effecient working
  - Presence of Indian financial institutions in the countries where indian investment are there.

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This will help in ensuring companies like Tata, Reliance, Mittal etc to increase their global foot print and help in the development of country.

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4. Monetary policy transmission in India has largely remained ineffective. What are the reasons behind this? Explain what marginal cost-based lending rate (MCLR) is and how it can affect monetary policy transmission in India.

Despite of the rate cuts by RBI, Indian banks are unwilling to reduce their lending and savings rate. This result in non transmission of monetary policy in the economy.

- Reasons for this

- Large amount of Non performing Assets (NPA) of Indian banks make it difficult for them to reduce the rate.
- Presence of small saving instruments in post office makes it difficult for bank to reduce rates.
  If they reduce the rate on lending, they will have to do it on saving also which may result in the movement of customers towards small saving instruments which have high returns.
- Due to economic recession it has become difficult for bank to lend freely.

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- A large presence of Informal Sector in the economy also hinders effective monetary transmission in the country.

Banks use to fix 'BASE RATE' below which they cannot lend to their customers. This is the rate which is for the prime borrowers of the bank. This rate is based on average cost of lending of the bank.

'Marginal cost of lending rate' will be on the basis of Marginal rather than average cost of lending. It will bring in transparency and accountability in setting the base rate of a bank.

- It will be helpful in montary policy transmission as it will reflect the actual lending of the bank. Through a more synchronised base rate it will become easier for banks to pass the monetary transmission without having fear of customer's loss or dip in profits of the bank.

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5. India's most pressing labour market challenge going forward is to generate a large number of formal sector jobs. In this context, discuss the constraints on formalisation of workforce. Also highlight how these constraints can be overcome.

Unemployment at 5% is at a five year high in the country. There is jobless growth from the last many years in the economy.

Non-availability of formal sector jobs is a major constraint to it.

- Constraints on formalisation of workforce

- Labour Issues

Issues of labour contract, Industrial Dispute act, workplace requirement creates problems in the formalisation of organisations and workforce.

- Flourishing informal sector in the economy

Most of the jobs are informal in a large informal sector in the economy.

- Skill development

According to report only 2% of the workforce in country is skilled. There

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is a mismatch between skill demand and supply in the market.

- Growth in capital intensive sectors doesn't help in the large scale employment of people in the economy.
- Automation and lack of growth in industrial sector is also a reason for job crunch.
- Agriculture which employs nearly 50% of the population is stagnating with growth rate of as low as 0% in some quarters.

- Methods to overcome these constraints
- Promotion of Micro small and Medium Enterprises (MSME's)
- Skill development through ITI's, National apperentice ship program, National skill qualification framework.
- Amendment in labour laws through promotion of schemes like Deen Dayal

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Upadhyay shramer jayate karyakaram.
- Growth in agriculture and Industrial sector which could generate huge employment in the country.

Ensuring formal workforce will help in reaping the demographic dividend in the country which in turn will take the country on the path of progress and development.

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6. What are the objectives of public debt management in India? Examine the rationale for setting up an independent agency to manage government debt. Also highlight the issues that need to be addressed to ensure successful debt management by an agency other than the RBI.

Unsustainable and rising levels of Fiscal Deficit in recent years have raised questions of Public debt management in India.

- Objectives of PDM
- To have a check on the spending of the government.
- To ensure healthy borrowing by the government for developmental projects.
- To increase effeciency through increasing Capital expenditure and reducing revenue expenditure.
- This will be done through an independent body free from the government to ensure fair accountability of spendings.
- To have a synchronisation between spending of the government and Monetary policy of RBI
- To ensure adequate amount of liquidity without any adverse effect on inflation.

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- Rationale for setting up independent agency
  - To ensure economic viability of governmental policies and spending on them.
  - An independent agency will be free to evaluate without any pressure from the government.
  - Government spends on populist measures and increase the spending. An independent agency will have a check on this.

- Issues that need to be addressed for successful debt management
  - RBI's monetary policy and fiscal policy of government should be in synchronisation.
  - Issues of growth vs inflation need to be addressed.
  - Rate cuts by RBI need to be in sync with liquidity and economic situation in the country.
  - Sufficient space need to be given to the government for spending. A water tight compartment will create issues like that

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in FRBM act.

Thus Public debt Management is needed to ensure efficiency in government spending and making them accountable to the growing needs of growth and development in the economy.

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7. Explaining the rationale behind ceiling on agricultural land holdings, discuss whether land ceiling has stifled agricultural growth in India.

Agricultural land holdings in the country shows great variations where few have acres of land and majority depends on small and marginal land holding.

Ceiling on agriculture land land was brought in to reduce this gap.

- Rationale behind it

- During britishers time, zamindars were in possession of large tracts of land, and peasants were tenants on that land.
- Redistribution of land was necessary for promoting inclusive development in the country
- Stagnation in agriculture was due to absentee landlordism and ceiling on land tried to overcome it.
- Redistribution will help in making farmers owner of the land. This will help in increasing productivity out of agricultural land.

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land ceiling was not much successful as issues of benami transaction spurred up in the country. People transferred their land in the name of their relatives, servants, childrens to escape the lans.

This has resulted in the stagnation of agriculture growth

- Absentee landlordism is there
- Tenants who are working dont have any incentive to work upon and produce more on the agricultural land.
- Land owner is in agreement with tenant and he also doesn't have any incentive to invest in the land.
- Due to non-availability of land deeds, tenants dont have access to formal credit channel.
- Big farmers have benefitted and there are regional inequalities which can be seen in punjab, bihar and other parts of the country.

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Land leasing policy where the land owner will be in formal agreement with the farmer will be a good policy in this. Farmers will get a security and reason to invest and the land owner assured return. This will help in ensuring growth in agriculture sector.

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8. Augmenting the employment potential is linked with the need for increasing India's share in world exports. What are the objectives of the Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20)? How does it seek to achieve these objectives in the coming years?

Jobless growth is a major issue in an economy which is growing at the rate of 7-8%. Lack of employment generation in labour intensive sector is a major issue of it.

A boost to manufacturing sector, in turn resulting in increase of India's share in world's exports could help in this regard.

- Objectives of foreign trade Policy (2015-20)
- Increasing the share of manufacturing in the economy which will act as growth poles in the country
- A boost to sectors like textile, pharmaceutical and services which have great potential for exports.
- Schemes like 'Startup India', 'Niryat Bandhu' etc for promotion of exports.
- Credit facilities through ~~bnp~~ EXIM and other

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banks.

- Promotion of Special Economic zone and Reverse SEZs to boost the exports in the economy.
- Trade facilitation on ports, airways and land borders to ensure smooth flow of goods and services.

• Measures to achieve these objectives

- Industrial Corridors, National Manufacturing zones, freight corridors etc are promoted to give boost to infrastructural sector.
- Port led development is promoted through schemes like 'Sagarmala'
- Export credit guarantee and insurance through EXIM and other banks.
- Promotion of ITes in which India has expertise.

This will help in creating infrastructure and new job avenues which will serve dual purpose of growth, export and employment in the country.

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9. The advent of differentiated banking marks the beginning of a radical overhaul of the banking structure that would address the abysmal levels of financial inclusion in India. Elaborate. What are the possible issues that could impede the functioning of these banks?

Banking penetration is less in remote areas of the country. Due to non-availability of financial institutions, a large chunk of India's population is still away from formal financial channels of economy.

RBI has come up with differentiated banking to cater the specific needs of the people. Capital required to set up these banks is 100 crore which is considerably less as compared to 500 crore for opening up a universal bank. This will help in increasing the presence of banking sector in the economy.

- Payment Banks - These banks are established for the sole purpose of deposits. They cannot involve themselves in lending activities.
- Remittances of people will be handled by these banks.

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- Small saving account could be opened for channelising the savings of people.

- Small banks
  - These are another type of differentiated banks.
  - They will cater to specific segment of people.
  - They can involve themselves in small lending activities.

These banks will help in bringing hitherto untouched people in formal channels of banking by catering to specific needs of these people.

- Issues that could impede the functioning
  - Payment banks - have to invest in government securities. They cannot do lending. Viability of such things are questionable in the long run.
  - Informals channels of credit or money market in the country.
  - RRB's were also set up as differentiated

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banks but were not able to sustain for long.

- Many companies like Airtel and Reliance who initially opted for have backed out due to restrictions imposed on their working.

Thus there is a need to give adequate autonomy to these banks and improve micro-credit institutions and banking correspondents to spread formal credit institutions in the country.

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10. While explaining the reasons behind slump in revenue of Indian railways, discuss whether the recently announced "dynamic fare pricing" can help in addressing the problem.

Indian railways is one of the biggest public sector whose revenues are on a slump due to various controls on its functioning.

- Reasons for fall in revenue

- After independendence we have merely added 15000 km to the existing 5000 km network of railways in India.
- Railways is dependent on the government for capital infusion for expansion.
- They serve the social objective of connectivity to far off areas as well as providing service to all section of society.
- Passenger fare is not according to the incurred prices. Government due to public pressure is unwilling to increase the fare.
- Freight charges are increased in a continuous manner which led to an increase in

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cost of transport. This directs the transport to other sectors like roads, ports etc

- Huge amount of subsidies are given such as senior citizen concession, childrens public officials etc which creates a toll on revenues of railway.

'Dynamic fare pricing' will be based on the demand of tickets in selected trains. The price will gradually increase with the increase in demand.

This will only partially solve the problem. There is a need for overall restructuring as recommended by Bibek Debroy.

- Establishment of Railway Regulatory board for fares.
- Commercial accounting
- Participation of private players
- Focussing on core areas rather than non-core activities like running school hospitals etc.

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11. What is Google Street View? Discuss the grounds on which India has refused to allow Google to launch its Street View service in the country.

'Google street view' is a technique through which people can have a views or picture of streets and interiors of a country.

This is in line with Google earth and other imagery techniques which gives access to different places without being physically present there.

This will be done through images that will be captured by drones and other image vehicles roaming on the street.

It will help in tourism, connectivity and other things in the country.

- Grounds on which India has refused to allow google to launch its street view

- Security reasons

Issues of critical places like Nuclear plants, parliament, PSU's are there whose security could be compromised.

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- Sovereignity
  Images could be used by vested interest for furthering their cause.

- Spying and other activities would also be done through this street view.

Although concerns are there but there is huge potential in sectors like tourism, planning, connectivity and other areas. Street view in a regulated manner which doesn't effect the security aspect could be way forward in this

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12. Increasing use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVS) pose unique policy challenges that transcend conventional domains of national security, privacy and business practices. Analyse in the context of the draft guidelines that have been issued by the DGCA (Directorate General of Civil Aviation). Also examine the significance of UAVs in achieving the goal of inclusive development.

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV's) are said to be the next big thing in the areas of security, connectivity, disaster management delivery of services and various other purpose.

- Guidelines of DGCA for UAV's

- Every UAV has to be registered with a unique identifying number.
- Upto 200 m, permission for flying UAV could be taken from local authorities
- Above 200 m it has to approved through DGCA.
- These UAV's can be used for civilian purposes in commercial industries.

These guidelines are formulated taking into consideration the dangers of

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spying, attacks (cross border as well as from the interiors) and other anti social activities in the ~~[illegible]~~ country.

- Significance of UAV's in achieving goal of Inclusive development

- last mile delivery of services could be done.
- It could help in better policing services, traffic management and other activities.
- Tourism and e-sector would be promoted through the use of UAV's.
- It can offer great help in disaster management in mapping the area, finding out stranded people and other activities.

Thus UAV's within a regulated environment could further the cause of inclusion and development in the country.

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13. What is Artificial Intelligence? Can it be a potential game changer in improving governance? Examine the challenges that lie in its use.

Artificial Intelligence is a technique through which machines can be programmed to act in a manner as human being do.

It is said that machines dont have brain to decide things on their own and are dependent on human beings. It is also said that they dont have things like Emotion, free will, thinking etc.

Artificial Intelligence is used to embed the impulse of reasons of human body in the machines to make them act like human beings.

- In Improving governance
- Rationalist decision can be taken based on reasons.
- Human error could be avoided.
- Prejudices, nepotism, favouritism could be removed.
- Cases of corruption and poor service delivery will be reduced.

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- Challenges that lie in its use
  - Automation will lead to large scale unemployment.
  - People are not acceptable to change
  - After all they are machines and any issue in their circuits could create severe problems.
  - Issues of cyber security and theft are large.

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14. The government recently announced its plan to make India a 100% electric vehicle nation by 2030. What are the advantages of Electric Vehicles over internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles? Highlight the challenges that the government needs to overcome to implement this plan.

Climate change and harmful effects of fossil fuel based transportation has led to a move towards electric vehicles in the world.

India's government's policy of 100% electric vehicle by 2030 have various advantages over internal combustion engine vehicles

- Demand of fossil fuel will come down.
- Electric vehicles are non-polluting which will help in preserving the environment.
- Cost of running of these vehicles will be less.
- Government will save foreign exchange which is spent on import of these fuel.
- It will help in developing forward and backward linkages of electronic sector in the country.

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- Challenges that the government need to overcome

- Technology advancement that is needed in automobile and other sector.
- Initial cost of buying will be high.
- Close down of industries based on fossil fuel transportation.
- Adaptability of people to change.

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15. While the provisions of the Montreal Protocol have helped phase out CFCs, the alternative to them have contributed to another problem. Comment. How will the Kigali agreement help in addressing this problem?

Montreal protocol was signed to reduce CFC's in the atmosphere which were resulting in the depletion of ozone layer in stratosphere.

These CFC's were replaced by Hydro fluoro carbons which were considered non harmful for ozone layer.

But gradual phase out of CFC's and introduction of HFC' has resulted in an increase in green house gas in the atmosphere. HFC's have potential to increase Green house gases in atmosphere which has created a worry. Though ozone hole depletion has reduced but the presence of HFC's has increase greenhouse effect in the atmosphere.

- Kigali agreement

Recently a meeting for the review of

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use of HFC's was done in Kigali.

- Member countries realised the threat of HFC's as a potential green house gas.
- It was agreed that there will be a gradual phase out of HFC's and other alternative will be brought in.
- Technological and financial help will be provided by developed countries to developing countries in the process. This will help in tackling the issue of GHG's in the atmosphere.

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16. Despite a wide range of problems and issues, India supports 57 per cent of the world population of tigers. Enumerate the challenges in maintaining the growth of tiger population in India. What are the salient features of the strategy adopted by India over the years to support the tiger population? Also highlight the measures required to further improve the situation in this context.

India endowed with natural biodiversity serves as a place for majority of tigers in the world.

- Challenges in maintaining growth of tigers
  - Deforestation and exploitation of land for agricultural and commercial purposes.
  - Poaching activities prevalent.
  - Developmental activities like construction of railways, roads etc.
  - Illegal trade of Animal products in the country.
  - Increasing Man - Animal conflict due to shrinking of space.
  - Protected areas and abundance of prey for tigers.

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- Strategy adopted to support tiger population
  - National Parks, Tiger reserves and wildlife sanctuaries
  - Project Tiger.
  - Tiger conservation authority
- Measures required to further improve
  - Afforestation and adequate availability of space.
  - Restriction on poaching, trade and other activities.
  - Relocation to different places to protect them from any epidemic.
  - Maintenance of healthy predator - prey relationship.

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17. What are the reasons for indiscriminate sand mining from rivers in India? Analyse its adverse effects on economy and ecology of the region. In context of the 2015 guidelines released by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, highlight the measures that can be adopted to curb the practice of sand mining.

- Reasons for indiscriminate sand mining from rivers.
  - Monopoly of few in this
  - Used for construction and other activities
  - Presence of Muscle and money power in this sector.
  - Crony capitalism
  - Mining policy of the government.
- Adverse effect on economy and ecology
  - Loss of revenue to government
  - Coastal ecology is effected
  - Biodiversity in the region declines
  - Channel geometry of river is effected
  - Soil erosion, flood and other activities.

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- Measures that can be adopted
- Strict vigil
- Ending of monopoly
- As public good as done by Andhra pradesh government.

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18. India's commitment to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is evident from the fact that it became one of the first countries to align its National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) with the Sendai Framework. What are the salient features of India's first National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP)? How can this plan help in effective disaster management?

- Salient features of NDMP
  - Expanding disaster risk definition
  - Planning (short term, medium and long)
  - Integrated approach and role clarity
  - Resource availability
  - Information and media regulation
  - Capacity development and response.

- It will help in different ways
  - Understanding disaster risk
  - Improving disaster risk governance
  - Investing in disaster risk reduction technology
  - Capacity development and response.

It will make Disaster management a proactive rather than reactive approach.

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19. Recent instances have led many to not use plastic or electronic transactions, despite the convenience. Discuss the issues associated with the rise of currency in circulation in the economy in recent times. Also, highlighting the advantages of a cashless economy, suggest measures required to bolster its popular acceptability.

- Issues with rise of currency in circulation
  - Cost of printing of currency is high.
  - Generation of black money in the economy
  - Inflation increases with increased supply of money
  - Terror funding
  - Counterfeiting of currency
  - Issues of Hawala transactions due to currency.

- Advantages of Cashless economy
  - Cashless transaction
  - Taxation convenient
  - Black money can be handled
  - Counterfeiting could be checked.
  - Digital and financial inclusion could be promoted.

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- Measures required
  - Availability of Infrastructure Banks
  - Financial literacy
  - Availability of Internet and other facilities
  - Digital governance

And in the end attitude of people need to be changed by telling the benefits of such economy.

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20. Whereas proliferation of traditional nuclear weapons has long been a concern, the issue of dirty bombs and orphan sources has also become important in recent years. Explain what a dirty bomb is and highlight the concerns linked with nuclear terrorism in India. In this context, what are the issues that need to be addressed to effectively ensure the security of nuclear material in India outside the already secured nuclear installations?

Dirty

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 872)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | JUNAID AHMAD | | |
| Medium Hindi/Eng. | ENGLISH | Registration Number | 32718 |
| Center | JAMIA DELHI | Date | |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
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| 1 | 12.5 | |
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| 15 | 12.5 | |
| 16 | 12.5 | |
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| 18 | 12.5 | |
| 19 | 12.5 | |
| 20 | 12.5 | |

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

**All the Best**

VISION IAS™

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**Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.**

**12.5X20=250**

**1.** The "Outcome Budget" reflects the endeavour of the Government to convert "Outlays" into "Outcomes". Explain. Also, discuss why the potential of outcome budgeting remains untapped in the Indian context.

Outcome budget is a method which is based on outcomes rather than the budgetary expenditure

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2. What is agroforestry? Discuss its potential in making agriculture sustainable and viable. In this context, discuss the salient features of National Agroforestry Policy.

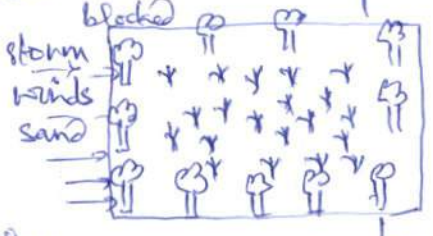
Agroforestry is a technique of mixed farming where in trees are planted along with crops to provide greater returns and sustainability to agriculture in the region.

Indian agriculture is done mostly on subsistence basis where in productivity and farmers income is less.

Agroforestry could help in making the agriculture more sustainable and viable.

(a) Farmers income will be increased with the planting of trees as it can provide

5 Fs
- Food
- Fuel
- Fodder
- Fertilizer




b) Soil fertility will increase as trees helps in seepage of water and prevention

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of soil erosion

(c) Vulnerability to disaster and climate change will reduce. Trees provide a blockage against storms, strong winds which destroy the crops in the region.

(b) Environmental Sustainability - Sequestration of $CO_2$ is done by the trees and the menace of climate change and rising temperature could be controlled.

(e) Employment generation in rural areas which can help in improving employment scenario

(d) Target of forest cover to 33%
National Agro forestry policy was formulated to ensure adaptation of this practice and ensuring sustainable forest cover in the country.

- Focus should be on providing good quality of seeds to the farmers

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- Marketing channels for the sale of timber grown in the region
- Regulations in timber movement such as that of eucalyptus have been reduced as they become a reason for harassment by police officials.
- Dissemination of Information through kisan call centre.
- Procurement operations by the state

Along with this social forestry on community lands, along the roads, railways also need to be promoted to ensure sustainability of environment as well as better income to farmers in the country.

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3. Comment on the problem of rising Non Performing Assets (NPAs) in India, with particular reference to public sector banks. Examine the effectiveness of the steps taken by the government in recent times to deal with this problem.

Asset quality review conducted by the RBI declared 7 lakh crore of NPA's in the country. The figure has risen to 10% of loan advanced by the banks and 14% in case of Public sector banks which has hindered their lending capacity as well as growth in the country.

- Reasons for it

(a) [Economy] Excessive lending during the time of boom which resulted in substandard loans.

(b) [Governance] Crony capitalism where in big corporate houses got loan by colluding with the officials.

(c) [Policy paralysis] Over 8 lakh crores of

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private projects are stalled due to red tapism, clearances like environment etc in the country.

Public sector banks are mostly involved in giving loan to these sectors like Transportation, mining, power which have long gestation period.

(d) Evergreening of loans done in order to escape the wrath of regulators.

Government in the recent times took many steps along with RBI

- Insolvency and bankruptcy code to ensure speedy disposal of cases.
- Amendement to SARFAESI Act
- Banking power regulation act where in RBI has given the power to unbrick banks

RBI
- S:2S scheme
- Private Asset reconstruction companies
- S4A
- Strategic debt restructuring

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Effectiveness of these steps
- Some projects in transportation sector mining etc have been resolved but largely the steps have been inffective.

. Lessons
- Multiplicity of lenders which make difficult reaching on to a consensus
- In Insolvency and bankruptcy code the focus is more on liquidation rather than improvement.
- Haircut which is needed but the fear of public backlash and favouritism hinders it.
- Private ARC are not interested as they dont see it a profitable venture

Economic survey has called for PARA which will be a public agency. Necessary steps regarding haircut, SDR could be taken with it to ensure speedy disposal of the cases.

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4. To address the issue of unemployment, we need a multipronged approach and not just a focus on growth. Examine the statement in the context of various measures taken by the government in this regard.

Unemployment to the tune of 5% in 2015 is highest in the last 5 years and is a worrisome trend looking into the demographic scenario in the country.

Addressing the issue will need a multi-pronged approach.

(a) Skill development - According to reports only 2.3% of people in the country have acquired formal skills.

Mckinsey reports say that only 25% of engineers in the country are employable.

(b) Informal economy - 80% of employment in the country is generated in informal sector which is non productive and inefficient.

(c) Labour laws and regulation which make

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it difficult for the companies to comply. Acts like Industrial disputes act restrains the companies from getting formalised.

(d) Rise of contract labour and automation which is eating up majority of jobs in the world.

(e) Agriculture sector which employs 50% of population but contributes only 14% of GDP. Disguised unemployment in the sector.

(f) Stagnation in manufacturing which hinder the job creation in the economy.

Measures taken by government in this regard.

(a) Skill development
- Pradhan Mantri kaushal vikas yojana (1 crore youth by 2022)
- Deendayal upadhyay gramin kaushalya yojana
- Skill India Mission (40 crore youth by 2022)
- Indian skill institute.

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(b) Policy of Doubling farmers income by 2022 with schemes like soil health card, Insurance to increase productivity in the sector.

(c) National Manufacturing policy and Make in India with a target of increasing manufacturing share from 16 to 25% in GDP and creating 100 million jobs by 2022.

(d) Ease of doing business reforms with single window clearances, e-governance etc.

(e) Labour reforms like Payment of wages act etc.

(f) Digitisation of economy which will help in formalising the system.

This will help in taking the country back on track of employment generation and reaping demographic dividend.

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5. Nuclear power has a great potential in India to supplement and in the longer term even substitute coal based power as base load. Discuss. Also, mention the steps taken by the Government of India in order to achieve nuclear energy self-sufficiency.

Coal based thermal power plant constitute 60% of energy generation in the country. It is a fossil based fuel and contributes to global warming and climate change in the world.

India's per capita energy consumption is 745 KWH which is expected to rise to 5000 KWH by 2050 with growing urbanisation and population.

Nuclear power is a clean and steady source of energy which could help in fulfilling these energy needs.

- Complementing in present times
- 3 stage nuclear program of India has an established capacity of 6GW in the country. This could help in

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providing electricity in the country.
- With the sanctioning of other plants in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu this could be increased substantially.

In the longer run it can substitute coal based power.

- Raw material India has 25% of Thorium reserves in monazite sand of Kerala beach. This could be used as fuel in 3rd stage nuclear reactor.

- Less polluting Nuclear plant is non polluting and steady source of energy as compared to wind and solar which are fluctuating ones.

- Indigeneous technology which along with energy security could provide nuclear deterrency against other countries.

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- Steps taken by government
  - Nuclear liability bill 2016 has been passed to address the concern of the reactor supplier.
  - Civil Nuclear deal with Japan which will help in unhindered flow of raw material and technology in the country.
  - Deals with Australia Canada for raw material like Uranium.

Efforts are being put in to get a seat in Nuclear supplier group which will help in raising the credential of India as a responsible nuclear power. Along with this security concerns among the people need to be addressed through awareness generation to ensure smooth transition to this sector in the country.

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6. The agriculture sector needs government support but loan waivers are not the solution. Discuss the statement in the light of recent developments in India.

Loan waiver to the tune of 36000 crore provided by U.P government has raised concerns on the effecency of such schemes.

According to survey cumulative impact of all the states could be in the range of 2 Lakh crores of loan waivers in the country.

Issues with loan waivers

(a) Fiscal deficit of government increases as they have to borrow more money.

(b) Crowding out effect as private players dont have enough resources of borrowing as government use up a major chunk.

(c) Credit discipline of the banks got hampered with extension of loan waiver.

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(d) Domino effect can be seen as other state get pressurised to extend the waiver to their people also.

(e) Unwillingness of farmers to pay back the loan in future as they wait for waivers.

(d) Percentage of people who have taken loan ~~from~~ is 52% among which 23% have taken from unorganized sector. Multiplicity of loan waivers within a family, corruption defeats its purpose.

Agriculture sector needs a holistic support from government rather than these waivers.

(a) Ms Swaminathan recommended MSP's to be Production cost + 50% profit which will result in 20,000 crore way below the loan waivers

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(b) Crop insurance need to be promoted. Presently only around 29% of farmers are covered under the insurance, Fasal Bima yojana can help in this

(c) Tailor made loans to the farmer where the payback scheme should be 3-4 years in case of crop loss.

(d) Apart from this extension services with reforms in APMC, development of food processing industries need to be promoted.

Agriculture in the end need to be diversified with horticulture, Agroforestry floriculture to make it more sustainable and profitable in the country.

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7. What are the objectives of District Mineral Foundation? Discuss the challenges that need to be addressed for this institution to achieve its desired objectives.

District mineral foundation is a body set up in each district to provide for royalties, rehabilitation and reemployment of local people effected from the mining activities.

- Objectives of District mineral foundation

(a) Information gathering related to the people affected by the mining activities in the region.

(b) Sharing of royalties between the government, industry and local people.

(c) Rehabilitation of effected people mainly tribals due to such activities.

(d) Reemployment of those people in other avenues.

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District mineral foundation is supposed to be a body of diverse people from government, NGO's, civil society who will look in to the matter.

Though conceived as an ambitious step there are many challenges in the success of this institute.

(a) Lack of association of people from NGO's, civil society which render this body as an extension of government.

(b) Lack of funds and financial support make it dependent on state government.

(c) Red tapism and bureaucratic culture render it ineffective

(d) Many of the states ~~of~~ where mining is a major activity have not constituted

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this body.

Thus there is a need to make this institution diverse with people from different walks of life along with ensuring its success on outcome basis to ensure sustainable development in the region.

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8. What factors explain India's poor merchandise export performance in recent times? Enumerate some recent measures taken by the government to help boost merchandise exports.

India's merchandise export is to the tune of $400 billion which is way less than the potential of the country.

- Factors for poor merchandise export:

(a) Lack of competitiveness of domestic industry due to high cost of credit, electricity, shipping and other charges.

(b) SEZ's which were brought in to boost exports have resulted in sectoral disparities with gains in IT sector only.

(c) Governance issue with multiple regulatory agencies, clearances on ports and other areas.

(d) Logistics support is not there which

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is a prerequisite for exports in the country.

(e) Port facilities where in transaction period is as high as 2-3 days whereas in singapore it is 2-3 hours.

Government of India has unveiled Foreign trade policy 2015 with an objective of increasing foreign trade from $400 billion to $900 billion by 2022.

- Provisions of it

(a) Merging of reward schemes such as merchandise export promotion scheme, service export promotion scheme etc. SEZ promotion and business status for easy movement.

(b) Boost to make in India with reduced compulsion in export promotion capital goods.

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(c) Ease of doing business through e-governance, single window clearance etc.

(d) Other provisions like Transferable duty scripts, defence exports, new ports etc to boost the exports.

Apart from this government has proposed Sagarmala project to ensure port led Industrialisation which will help in developing export base in the country.

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9. Despite numerous health hazards associated with traditional cooking energy fuels, access to clean cooking in India still continues to be a luxury. Discuss. Also enumerate the steps taken by the government to make it accessible along with the challenges faced in the process.

5 lakh people die every year due to asphyxation, resulting from unclean cooking fuel in domestic household.

Traditional cooking energy fuels, is still a preferred mode in rural areas.

- Reasons

(a) Poverty is high due to which they are not able to get clean cooking fuel like LPG.

(b) Distribution companies are restricted to urban areas as the cost couldn't be recovered in rural areas.

(c) Access to forest which makes people dependent on wood for burning purpose.

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(d) Livestock dung which is used for cooking purposes.

- Effects of it

- Health hazards related to respiratory diseases.
- Environmental degradation because of cutting down of trees.
- Wastage of time of women in collecting fuel. Sometimes as high as 4-5 hours which can be used in productive activities.

Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Ujjwal Yojana for tackling the issue.

- Provisions of it

(a) 5 crore household will be given free LPG connection.

(b) A one time amount of 1600 will be

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paid by the people.

According to reports 2.5 crore household have already got the connection in 2 years of launch of the scheme.

Apart from it solar cookers are being promoted which can be used as an alternative to traditional cooking fuel.

- Challenges associated with it

(a) Viability of gas companies as subsidized cylinders could be provided but refilling of those cylinders will be an issue.

(b) Connectivity to remote areas which creates problem in transporting the products.

Apart from it behavioural changes are needed as people don't want to switch to new methods. Addressing the issues could help in solving the problem of unclean cooking in the country.

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**10.** Taxing agricultural income is an idea whose time has come. Critically discuss.

50% of the people are employed in agriculture in the country which is exempt from any kind of taxation. This results in a lower tax base of 1.5% of the total population in the country.

Eco-survey has talked about the need of taxing agriculture income especially rich farmers.

- Reasons for it

(a) Non farmers use it to evade taxes as they show the income as agricultural income. During demonetisation some part of black money was converted through this route.

(b) Tax base will increase as majority of population is engaged in agriculture

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(c) Green revolution has created disparities with Rich farmers and poor farmers. This will help in bringing parity between them.

(d) Contract farming, processing industries take advantage of this and escape without paying any tax.

(e) Income tax records will help in digitisation of land records which ultimately will benefit farmer and agriculture sector.

But they are issues regarding it

- Negative externalities could be there on farmer at a time when farmer suicides are increasing
- Monsoonal variability and fluctuations in agriculture production will make it difficult to assess the tax.

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- Tax terrorism could further increase with discretionary powers in the hand of IT officials.
- According to Kelkar committee constituted in 2002 95% of farmers will be below the threshold due to subsistence farming.

Thus there is a need to take gradual steps with first focusing on digitization of land records and making available data regarding agriculture.

After this Rich farmers and processing firms could be brought in under the tax structure to ensure revenue collection as well as sustainability of agriculture in the country.

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**11.** Dismantling of administered price mechanism for fuels is being deemed as a significant piece of economic reform. Analyse. Also, discuss how the recently introduced dynamic fuel pricing can prove to be beneficial for both the OMCs as well as consumers.

Fuel prices are controlled by the government in order to protect the customers from undue shocks because of price fluctuations.

But in the recent times, with the liberalisation of economy and a favourable fuel market scenario, government has moved on a course of dismantling administered price mechanism which will help in the longer run.

(a) Government

This will reduce the intervention of government in the market. In times of increase in fuel price they have to shell out extra money increasing fiscal deficit. This could be controlled as the prices will be left on market to decide.

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(b) Distribution Companies

They had to incur losses in case of fall in fuel price or relative increase as the price were regulated.

(c) Customers

Price will be dependent on domestic and international prices. In case of fall in price customers will benefit but in case of rise they will have to bear the extra cost.

Dynamic fuel pricing is a mechanism where in the fuel charges will be adjusted on daily basis, in relation with international prices.

This will be applicable in select metro cities on trial basis.

- Benefits of it

Oil Companies - They will not have to

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incur any losses as the price can be forwarded to the customers.

Customers - In case of fall in price they will benefit but if there is a rise they will have to shell out extra money.

This will help in saving of fuel subsidies which are to the tune of 25000 crore by the government. This could be used in other productive areas of the country.

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12. Ensuring that buildings comply with green norms will require much more than current arrangements. Analyse. Also discuss the relevant features of the new building code issued by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency in this context.

Green norms refers to the requirement in the construction process of building so that they are sustainable in nature.

Present buildings are not developed according to the norms

- IT industries and buildings have large mirrors and glasses for asthetic purpose. It results in capture of green house gases.
- Green space in the form of parks, trees is not given adequate attention.
- Appliances which minimise energy use are not in the trend as they are a bit costly.
- Built up area is less and congested to

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adjust rising population.

New building code has been issued by bureau of energy efficiency to make green norms a priority in buildings.

(a) Smart appliances which saves energy need to be used

(b) Green space need to be created to maintain a balance between construction and greenery.

(c) Material used in construction should be sunlight reflector so that buildings dont get heated up.

(d) Smart meters connected with grid which could help in saving of electricity.

(e) Solar energy panels and microgrids at ~~the~~ top of buildings.

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This will help in improving buildings which adhere to the green norms in the country.

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**13.** Given the worsening of air quality in National Capital Region, discuss the need for Graded Response Action Plan against air pollution and the challenges in its implementation.

Air pollution during Oct-Nov month in Delhi reached to hazardous level with percentage of PM 2.5 at >400 PPM and PM 10 > 700 PPM risking health and lives of the people.

Various adhoc steps like shutting down of construction sites, thermal power station, sweeping of roads were taken up but this requires a proactive approach to control the menace of air pollution.

Graded response action plans proposed by the government.

It is based on the quality of air with strict monitoring and measures need to be taken accordingly.

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(a) Normal — Information dissemination at regular intervals.

PM 2.5 ≃ 60 PPM

PM 10 ≃ 100 PPM

(b) Poor — Vaccum and sweeping of roads. / Water sprinkling / Advisory to people.

PM 2.5 60 PPM - 100 PPM

PM 10 100 PPM 150 PPM

(c) Very Poor — Shutting down of Badarpur thermal plant. / Halting of construction activities. / Stop burning of crop residue in nearby areas

(d) Extreme — Entry of trucks should be banned / Odd-even should be introduced / Schools should be closed

PM 2.5 > 350 PPM

PM 10 > 500 PPM

- Challenges associated with it

(a) According to IIT Kanpur report 52% of pollution in Delhi is due to road

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dust and construction debris. Halting such activities could impact the economic activity in the region

(b) Multiplicity of authorities like state government, municipal bodies, central government impact the effective response.

(c) Actions like burning of crop residue could not be controlled from within the state

(d) Activities like fire cracker burning during religious festival which can have a societal effect.

Governance issues need to be resolved along with coordination between different states to ensure effective resolution of this problem in the country.

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**14.** A new disease emerging in any part of the world is a global threat. In the context of "zoonoses" and "emerging infectious diseases", analyse the risks for India. Also, identify the structures in place and measures required to combat these risks.

India is a country situated in Tropical region with high humidity, low levels of development and inadequate health infrastructure which make her vulnerable to emerging diseases in the world.

- Risks for India

(a) Poverty - 29% of the people live below poverty line and 70% of the expenditure on health is out of pocket. People are not able to get health service which make them vulnerable to diseases.

(b) Infrastructure - Health infrastructure is not adequate. e.g In recent case in gorakhpur more than 200 people died due to encephalitis.

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(c) Climate - India's climate is favourable for the propogation of bacteria and diseases due to high humidity in many parts.

(d) Migration - Migration within and outside the country is at a large scale which make india a vulnerable place.

- Structures in place to combat these diseases

(a) Check on airports with vaccination for in and out tourists

(b) Hospitals like AIIMS and other specialised institutions involved in research in these areas.

(c) Targeted schemes like INDRADHANUSH for 7 vaccine preventable diseases

(d) An integrated healthcare with PHC's, district hospital and multispecialty hospital

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But still much is needed to be done.

(a) Strict check on borders like airports, ports, land boundaries to check spread of such diseases.

(b) Strengthening public health infrastructure with increasing its share to 2.5% of GDP in the country.

(c) R&D need to be promoted in the medical institutes to ensure early detection

(d) International collaboration like that for global epidemics to ensure drugs manufacturing for the disease.

This would help in improving health scenario and infrastructure in the country.

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**15.** There is a growing recognition that efforts should not be limited to post-disaster relief and reconstruction, rather development paradigm should integrate disaster risk reduction strategies. Discuss in the context of India.

National disaster management plan 2015 is the first integrated disaster plan based on 'Sendai framework' of disaster in the country.

Till now the approach was more focused on post-disaster relief with reconstruction and rehabilitation rather than on prevention and mitigation of it.

Sendai framework is based on 4 Principles

(a) Understanding disaster risk.
(b) Improving disaster risk governance
(c) Investing in disaster reduction technologies.
(d) Disaster preparedness and response.

Based on this National Disaster management plan has been formulated

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Provisions of it

- Comprehensive definition of disaster.
- Short, medium and long term plan
  5 years, 10 years, 15 years.
- Integrated approach and role clarity (from panchayat to centre)
- Major activities as a checklist
- Information and media regulation to stop panic.
- Disaster preparedness and response.

Based on it flood which is a recurring issue, claiming thousands of lives can be seen as an example.

- Steps.

(a) Minimizing flood risk
Mapping of flood prone areas.
Information dissemination before hand

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(b) Hard Management techniques
- Construction of embankment
- Dams, reservoir
- Inter basin water transfer.

(c) Soft Management techniques
- Water shed Management
- Land use zoning
- Reviving of swamps, marshes which act as sponge during flood times.

(d) Flood preparedness and response
- Flood education to the people
- NDRF team in the region
- Supplies (Food, Medicine, Shelter.)
- Training like swimming to local people.

This approach could help in tackling these disasters at a holistic level.

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**16.** The emphasis on TRIPS plus by developed countries is contrary to the position and interest of developing countries like India. Discuss.

TRIPS + is a trade agreement that is being proposed by the developed countries to ensure smooth flow of trade in the world.

But certain provisions are there which are contrary to the interest of developing countries like India.

(a) Trade facilitation
Removal of tariff and non tariff barrier may result in influx of cheap goods distorting the domestic economy.

(b) IPR Protection Greater IPR protection will be detrimental in sectors like health where affordable healthcare is the need of the hour.

(c) Issues like Patent term extension and

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data exclusivity could keep the the reach of generic medicines out for a longer period of time.

(d) Agriculture could get impacted with free flow in the sector as countries like india provide subsidies for the survival of these industries.

(e) Public procurement done in cases of PDS or as seen in case of Solar energy case will become difficult due to the Trips + provisions.

India being a voice of developing world need to tread the path cautiously as it could hurt the growing prospect of many sectors.

special provisions as taken in 2014 Nairobi deal where special safeguard

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mechanism was provided need to be taken up till the time the domestic industries donot come at par with international standard.

Along with regional agreement based on India's strength like IT, pharmaceutical need to be promoted in order to compensate any revenue losses accruing out of such deal.

This will help in protecting the interest of the country alongside getting the time for a transition to more competitive domestic industry in the country.

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17. Coherently dealing with security threats facing India requires deeper operational synergies among the army, navy and air force. Discuss in the light of the latest Joint Doctrine for Indian Armed forces. Also, delineate the reasons for resistance to the idea of a joint Chief of Defence Staff over the years.

The recent issue of Doklam and continuous threat from pakistan has necessitated the building up of operational synergies between the army, navy and airforce.

Joint doctrine of Indian armed forces has been formulated to bridge the gap existing in coordination.

(a) Nature of warfare is changing with new technologies. This requires a coordinated effort.

(b) A long coastline of 7500 km and border issues with pakistan, china requires the readiness of army for a dual front war as said by the General in the recent times.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(c) Difficult terrain like Siachen, Gulf of Kutchh need an organised approach for mobilisation of troops within small time.

(d) Cyber warfare, nuclear attack, biological weapons and other emerging threat need a coordinated response.

Joint chief of defence staff was proposed by Naresh Chandra Task force constituted to look into defence management.

- This was considered as a post of 5 star ranked officer who could promote synergy between the forces as well as direct advisor to government.

But there has been resistance against such a move

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- Army which is the largest unit and the general of which has largest clout, doesn't want any new post above them.
- Selection of the person from which force is also a matter
- Concentration of such powers is also a reason as it will become a highly powerful post
- Socialisation with the people could happen which is not considered right for the army.

A proper rotational policy with selection from three forces along with strict accountability could help in this post being a coordinator within the forces as well as civilian-military relation in the country.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**18.** Over the years, laws dealing with money laundering have proved to be less than effective. Briefly discuss the statement in the context of government's proposal to make money laundering a separate criminal offence. Also enumerate the recommendations made by FATF to combat money laundering.

Money laundering is a big menace to the country as it results in loss of tax revenue as well as poses a threat to national security of the country.

It has been made a separate criminal offence which will help in plugging the loop holes in the implementation of it.

- Earlier money laundering cases were probed by state police, CBI and other agencies and later they were handed to Enforcement directorate.
- This use to result in multiplicity of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

authorities and delay in conviction of people.

Under the new separate law money laundering cases will be taken up directly by enforcement directorate to ensure speedy conviction in the cases.

Financial Action task force recommendation to combat 'money laundering

(a) Sharing of tax information between different countries.

(b) BePS and PoEM rules are implemented

(c) Tax heavens

(d) P notes need to be regulated

(e) Hawala transaction need to be curbed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**19.** State the reasons which render Critical Information Infrastructures (CII) a preferred target of attack from state and non-state actors. Also, mention the steps taken by the government in order to secure its critical information infrastructure.

Critical Information infrastructure are important institutional infrastructure like banking, security establishment, defence estate, nuclear station etc which are critical for national security.

- Reasons for being the preferred target

(a) Economy could be crippled with attack on banking infrastructure.

(b) Defence secrets and Nuclear technologies could be lifted which would be disastrous to the country

(c) Panic could be created as people are most attached to these institutions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(d) GPS satellites and other things could be controlled.
eg Stuxnet virus in Iran nuclear program.

- Steps by government
- Cyber security policy 2013
- National critical infrastructure and information protection centre (NCIIPC)
- Trained manpower.
- Use of public key Infrastructure.

- National Technical research organisation
Cert as nodal agency for cyber attack
Cert in for financial institutes.

Along with it cyber coordination centre at national level and cyber cell in police station to ensure cyber security in the country.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**20.** In the context of recent developments briefly explain the issues involved in the Doklam area. What are the challenges that India faces in the management of border with China? In this context, also identify key steps taken by India over the years.

Doklam is an area at the trijunction of Sikkim, Bhutan and westbengal on the chumbi valley where India-China forces are engaged on border issues.

- Issue

- China claim that territory to be theirs and are involved in road construction.

- Bhutan claim that region as a part of their territory and because of Indo-Bhutan treaty India has been engaged.

- Challenges that India faces with management of china border

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Difficult terrain
- lack of skilled manpower.
  National mountaineering crops.
- Modernisation of troops and mobilisation
- Issue of Arunachal pradesh

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 876)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | JUNAID AHMAD | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | ENGLISH | Registration Number | 32718 |
| Center | JAMIA | Date | |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 12.5 | |
| 2 | 12.5 | |
| 3 | 12.5 | |
| 4 | 12.5 | |
| 5 | 12.5 | |
| 6 | 12.5 | |
| 7 | 12.5 | |
| 8 | 12.5 | |
| 9 | 12.5 | |
| 10 | 12.5 | |
| 11 | 12.5 | |
| 12 | 12.5 | |
| 13 | 12.5 | |
| 14 | 12.5 | |
| 15 | 12.5 | |
| 16 | 12.5 | |
| 17 | 12.5 | |
| 18 | 12.5 | |
| 19 | 12.5 | |
| 20 | 12.5 | |

**Total Marks Obtained:**

**Remarks:**

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.**

**12.5X20=250**

1. While India has taken a number of steps in order to substantially improve its ranking in the World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business' Index, it needs to take further action in this regard. Elaborate. Also analyse the utility of these rankings vis-a-vis India's objective of facilitating a sound entrepreneurial environment.

जहां, भारत ने विश्व बैंक के 'इज ऑफ़ डूइंग बिज़नेस' (व्यापार करने की सुगमता) सूचकांक में अपनी रैंकिंग में सार्थक सुधार करने हेतु कई कदम उठाए हैं, वहीं भारत को इस संबंध में आगे और अधिक कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही सुदृढ़ उद्यमिता वातावरण प्रदान करने के भारत के उद्देश्य के परिप्रेक्ष्य में ऐसी रैंकिंग की उपयोगिता का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए।

According to recent Ease of doing business ranking, India stands at 130 out of 190 countries. There is a slight improvement of 1 point from the previous years.

The target set by our PM is to bring the country under 50 by 2018 and for that further action is required.

- Parameters of ease of doing business
  - ↳ Time for starting a business
  - ↳ Equipping the warehouse with water and other connection
  - ↳ Electricity connection and time taken
  - ↳ Completing legal formalities
  - ↳ Winding up in case of exit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India has improved on first two parameters

| | 2014 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|
| Starting a business | 34 days | 26 days |
| Getting electricity | 100 days | 46 days |

But on the other fronts India has fared poorly. In case of winding up of firms our indicators are even poor than some african countries.

- Further action required

(a) Labour reforms which hinders formalisation of work force.

(b) Infrastructure development in the form of connectivity, industrial clusters.

(c) Resolution - Quick resolution in case of winding up of business.

(d) Dedicated desk as for India-Japan to ensure single window clearance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Government has taken several steps in this regard

(a) Labour reform
- Laws
  - Payment of wages act
  - Maternity benefit act
- Governance
  - Shram suvidha portal
  - National carrer service.

(b) Resolution
- Insolvency and bankruptcy code
- Amendment to Sarfaesi act.

(c) Ease of doing
- E biz for industries
- Single window clearance

- Utility of these rankings

↳ Credit ratings of country increase which helps in inflow of capital

↳ Investor sentiment builds up for investment

↳ FDI pours in which can make 'Make in India' successful

↳ Moody report that GDP can grow 08% with these reforms

Thus there is a need for further reforms to make india an investor friendly country in the world.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. In wake of the agrarian crisis that the country is witnessing, discuss the need for adopting an income-centric approach in preference to a production-centric one as the basis of agricultural policy. In this context, also highlight the steps that should be taken to achieve the goal of doubling the income of farmers by 2021-22 and the challenges that exist.

देश द्वारा सामना किए जा रहे कृषि संकट के आलोक में, कृषि नीति के आधार के रूप में उत्पादन-केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के स्थान पर आय-केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण अपनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, 2021-22 तक किसानों की आय दोगुना करने का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए जो कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए, उनके साथ-साथ विद्यमान चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Agriculture employs 58% of population, uses 57% of land, consumes 90% of groundwater yet only contributes to 17% of GDP.

- Agrarian crisis in the country
  - ↳ Fragmentation of land (80% small and marginal farmers)
  - ↳ Productivity is very less
  - ↳ Subsistence farming and disguised unemployment
  - ↳ Ground water depletion
  - ↳ Environmental hazard with faulty agri practices.
  - ↳ Farmers suicides

The focus is always there on increasing the productivity in the sector. Green revolution, Irrigation are steps in this regard. There

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

is a need for income centric model as the basis of agricultural policy

(a) Farmers income

There need to be focus on increasing farmers income which can make agriculture viable

↳ MS swaminathan recommended two things

- Input cost should be reduced
- MSP should be 50% + Production cost

(b) Food processing industries

This could create backward and forward linkages with the development of cold chain, warehouses, infrastructure etc.

(c) Reduction in losses

40% of farm produce is lost in the process. The income model should focus on it

Doubling farmers income is a major challenge and a holistic approach is needed in this regard.

(a) Institutional reforms
- Consolidation of land holdings
- Digitisation of land records
- Contract, cooperative farming

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(b) Infrastructural reforms

↳ Irrigation potential which is 60 million hectares need to be increased

↳ Food processing industry need to be established

↳ Good quality seeds need to be made available

(c) Extension services

↳ APMC reforms to facilitate buying and selling

↳ Crop insurance to protect farmers

↳ Information dissemination through kisan call centre

↳ Soil health card for increasing productivity

↳ Agriculture credit through land leasing laws

(d) Diversification — Agro forestry, Horticulture, Flori culture.

- Challenges associated with it

(a) fragmentation of land and subsistence agriculture

(b) Lack of public investment

(c) Rain fed and monsoon vagaries

(d) lack of storage, ware houses and infrastructure



Thus there is a need to provide PURA as envisaged by APJ Abdul Kalam to make rural areas and agriculture real sector of growth in economy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. It is argued that India's fiscal centre of gravity has rapidly shifted from the Centre to the States. Analyse the statement in context of the debate on fiscal discipline. Also, enumerate the key recommendations of the N.K. Singh panel on Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act.

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारत का राजकोषीय गुरुत्वाकर्षण का केंद्र तेजी से केन्द्र से राज्यों की ओर स्थानांतरित हुआ है। राजकोषीय अनुशासन पर वाद-विवाद के संदर्भ में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, राजकोषीय उत्तरदायित्व एवं बजट प्रबंधन अधिनियम पर एन. के. सिंह पैनल की प्रमुख अनुशंसाओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

fiscal centre of gravity is getting inclined towards states. Economic survey of 2016 pointed out that states have breached the target of 3% FD in the year 2016.

While centre is taking proactive steps to control it with 2017 target set at 3.2% of GDP, despite of slow down, states are reeling under pressure to breach the target.

. Reason for it

(a) UDAY scheme for reviving discoms resulted in debt take over by state government. This increased the fiscal burden.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(b) Private investment is not coming up due to which states have to spend through public funding. This has resulted in increasing fiscal deficit.

(c) Market borrowings without centre's approval has further aggravated the problem.

In the coming times also the picture is dim due to following reasons

↳ 7th pay commission and resulting expenditure out of it.

↳ loan waivers announced by state

↳ High interest payment on the loans taken.

N K Singh committee was constituted to look into the matter and reviewing of FRBM.

. Its recommendation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(a) Fiscal leverage till 2019 as the centre can continue with 3% of GDP till the time.

(b) Instead of FRBM, fiscal and debt management act should be brought in

(c) 'Escape clause' from the sets target in case of national calamity.

(d) Instead of FD target should be debt to GDP ratio

Currently 68% of GDP

It should be brought into 60% of GDP by 2023. 40% states, 20% centre.

(e) Instead of FD target, debt ceiling should be focused on.

This will help in containing the debt and taking states and centre on path of fiscal discipline.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Strategic sale of state-run firms is a prudent step to deal with the challenges being faced by the public sector enterprises in India. Comment. Also enumerate other measures that can be taken in light of NITI Aayog's suggestions in this regard.

भारत में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए राज्य-संचालित उद्यमों की रणनीतिक बिक्री एक विवेकपूर्ण कदम है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही इस संबंध में नीति आयोग के सुझावों के प्रकाश में उठाए जा सकने वाले अन्य उपायों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Strategic sale refers to the disinvestment of majority shares so that the management goes in the hand of different player.

This is considered as a tool for overcoming the challenges faced by public sector.

- Challenges

(a) Governance - Dominated by government appointed people and issues of crony capitalism is there.

(b) Infrastructure - Due to lack of funds, there is no expansion of them.

(c) Capital - Dependent on government for infusion of money.

(d) Loss making - PSU's like Air India, BSNL

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

are under debt of ₹500,00 crore and operational cost is very high.

- Benefits of strategic sale

(a) Government can focus on welfare and redistribution services.

(b) Private sector involvement would bring in expertise and efficiency in these sectors.

(c) Divestment funds would be used for budget deficit and social service program.

(d) Cutting edge technology and R&D would increase.

(e) Ease of doing business as government presence in unnecessary sector is not considered good.

NITI aayog has also suggested many other measures in this regard

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(a) Capital
↳ Raising of capital from market through commercial borrowing.
↳ Sale of minority shares to bring in capital.

(b) Governance
↳ Independent directors need to be appointed.
↳ Schemes like Indradhanush for ailing Banks and PSU's.

(c) Strategic partnership with foreign and private firms to revive the PSU's keeping the management in the hands of government.

There is a need for improving the governance of these PSU's. Along with ill loss making ones like Air India, BSNL which have small market share need to be privatized for better utilisation of resources in the country.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Shell companies in India are neither legally defined nor properly understood. Analyse in the light of recent developments, prevalent understanding and steps required to effectively deal with shell companies.
भारत में शेल कंपनियां न तो कानूनी रूप से परिभाषित हैं और न ही उनके विषय में उचित समझ है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों, व्याप्त (प्रचलित) समझ और शेल कंपनियों से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों के आलोक में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Shell companies are those which are set up in tax heavens and low tax countries, in order to avoid tax and gain huge profits.

eg In panama paper leak case, 1000 of shell companies were there in the country for the purpose.

In India they are not legally defined and nor properly understood.

(a) Legal Definition

- These companies are set up to exploit tax loopholes in the countries.
- FDI coming from mauritius, caymen island in india is said to be from these companies

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- It is difficult to differentiate between them due to legality and registration of these companies with host country.
- In Panama paper leaks, companies were floated for this purpose but investment in the country make it difficult to take action as it could destabilise the economy.

(b) Understanding

↳ Used for money laundering and other purpose

↳ P-notes and derivatives used.

↳ Round tripping for tax evasion

↳ Funding of organized crime from this money.

These shell companies evade taxes and result in inequalities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

• Steps required to effectively deal with it

(a) Domestic

↳ GAAR need to be implemented to check out substance of investment.

↳ Place of effective management (POEM) rules need to be implement

↳ Base erosion and profit sharing (BEPS) agreement

(b) International

↳ DTAA treaties need to be revisited e.g India Singapore with rights for India India Mauritius to tax capital gain.

↳ Information sharing through financial action task force.

↳ Multilateral Institutions like World bank, IMF to keep a check on them.

This will help in curbing the menace of such shell companies which have resulted in tax evasion and inequalities in the world.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. If a larger population in India is to be involved in the economy in a big way, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are key. Elaborate. Also discuss the challenges faced by the SME sector in India and give an account of the measures taken by the government to deal with these.

यदि भारत में एक बड़ी आबादी को अर्थव्यवस्था में बड़े पैमाने पर सम्मिलित करना है, तो लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (SMEs) महत्वपूर्ण हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इसके साथ ही, भारत में SME क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए और इनसे निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का विवरण भी प्रदान कीजिए।

Small and medium enterprises contribute 38% to GDP, 40% to exports and employ over 8 crore people in the country.

These industries are important for the economic and inclusive development of country.

- Importance of them

(a) Manufacturing - 38% of manufacturing comes from these industries.
'Make in India' can be successful with the development of these.

(b) Regional development as industries like textile, leather, wool are located in remote

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

areas.

(i) Employment - More than 8 crore employment is generated through it.

(ii) Agriculture - SME's are involved in agriculture and any growth in them have direct impact on the sector.

(iii) Informal sector which contributes 80% of employment and 50% of GDP is involved of these firms.

- Challenges faced by SME sector

↳ Access to credit - as they dont have dedicated funds.

↳ Technical expertise is less and they face problems in expansion.

↳ labour laws such as minimum wages act make it difficult

↳ Marketing channels are less for their growth.

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↳ laws like industrial disputes act, maternity benefit act, make them unproductive.

- Measures taken by government to deal with these

(a) Credit
↳ Indian aspiration fund
↳ SMILE fund under SIDBI
↳ MUDRA bank for refinancing.

(b) Schemes
↳ Stand up India, start up India
↳ Zero defect, zero effect for SME's
↳ Compulsory procurement in public purpose.

(c) Marketing
↳ E-biz for single window clearance
↳ NAM for agricultural produce.

(d) Governance
↳ Labour reforms such as Shram suvidha portal
↳ National career service project.



Apart from these there is a need for formalising the informal economy to reap full benefits of it.

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7. What are the reasons for the growing informalization of industrial labour in India? Discuss the issues associated with the phenomenon and reforms required to deal with them.

भारत में औद्योगिक श्रम के बढ़ते अनौपचारीकरण के क्या कारण हैं? इस परिघटना से जुड़े मुद्दों और उनसे निपटने हेतु आवश्यक सुधारों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Informal sector contributes to 80% of employment generation in the country.

- Reasons for growing informalization

(a) Agriculture which constitutes 50% of population is largely informal.

(b) Labour laws such as factories act forces the industries to keep the number below 10.

(c) Laws like Industrial disputes acts where retrenchment cant be done without govt permission.

(d) Underemployment and voluntary unemployment as highlighted by economic survey.

(e) Contract labour which is increasing

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as a result of shift form primary to secondary and tertiary sector.

(f) Skill mismatch - According to India skill report only 2.3% of Indians have got formal skill training.

. Issues associated with the phenomenon

↳ Jobs are unproductive as said by economic survey

↳ Small firms have less access to credit, technology and other incentives.

↳ Labourers social security is not taken care of eg pension, provident fund.

↳ Ease of doing business gets hampered which impact industrial growth.

↳ Labour say in industrial matters reduces due to informalisation.

↳ Frictional unemployment due to volatile nature of sector.

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. Reforms required to deal with them

(a) Education
↳ skill development
↳ Vocational training need to be improved

(b) Reforms in labour laws
↳ facilitate growing of small firms
↳ Factories act need to be amended.

(c) Promotion of MSME's like Textiles
↳ They contribute 38% to GDP
↳ formalisation could help in the development of these firms.
↳ labour intensive and social benefit.

(d) Development of agriculture with mechanisation IT and food processing industries.
Government has taken steps with Rajasthan amending their factory act, provisions of skill through PMKVY, DDUGKY and ease of doing business reform to ensure development of formal sector in the country.

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8. A number of far-reaching developments have taken place in the local and global energy space which have to be reflected in our own energy policy framework. Discuss.

स्थानीय और वैश्विक ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में कई दूरगामी घटनाएं घटित हुई हैं, जिन्हें हमारी अपनी ऊर्जा नीति के ढांचे में प्रतिबिंबित होना है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India's per capita energy consumption is 715 kWH which is expected to rise to 5000 kWH by 2050.

Rising energy demands across the world has resulted in far reaching developments.

(a) local development

↳ focus on renewables with target of 175 GW from solar, wind

↳ Target of providing electricity to all by 2019 with schemes like DDUGJY, IPDS etc.

↳ Moving away from coal based power generation

↳ Development of indegenous nuclear reactors for steady source of energy.

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(b) International development

↳ Paris climate deal and proposal to curb green house gases.

↳ INDC's submitted and targets assigned to countries

↳ Discovery of shale gas and other alternate energy source

↳ Reduce dependence on oil due to volatility in the region.

↳ Moving away from nuclear based power generation

NITI aayog has come out with Draft energy policy which should reflect these changing developments.

(a) Coal based generation -(300 billion tonnes coal)

60% of energy generation is through coal. In the short run there is a need to provide coal for energy development

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But in the longer run it should be replaced with renewable sources.

(b) Technology

Use of smart meters, smart grids, micro grids should be accelerated for advancement in the sector.

(c) Finance

Transition will required large investment which should be done through global funds like GEF, GCF and setting up of $100 billion fund as agreed under Paris deal.

(d) Renewable energy

International solar alliance, for solar energy and wind, hydropower - run of the river project need to be promoted to ensure INDC compliance.

This will help in sustainable development of energy sector in the country.

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9. The Indian IT-BPM (Information Technology-Business Process Management) industry is a global powerhouse today and its impact on India and the world has been unprecedented. Comment. Also, mention the challenges being faced by India's IT-BPM sector.

भारतीय IT-BPM (Information Technology-Business Process Management या सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी-व्यापार प्रक्रिया प्रबंधन) उद्योग आज एक वैश्विक शक्ति का केंद्र है और भारत एवं विश्व पर इसका प्रभाव अभूतपूर्व रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत के IT-BPM क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

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**10.** An effective multi-modal logistics and transport sector will make the Indian economy more competitive. Analyse.

एक प्रभावी मल्टी-मॉडल लॉजिस्टिक्स (बहु-रूपात्मक संभरण) और परिवहन क्षेत्रक भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को और अधिक प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाएगा। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India has a network of 66000 km of railways, 50 lakh kilometres of roads but still the transport sector is not that effecient.

A multi modal logistics and transport sector will make the economy more competitive.

(a) Connectivity to last mile services will increase.

Road - last mill delivery
Railways - Nodal connectivity
Airways - Big cities.
Waterways - Port to hinterland

(b) Balanced regional development as

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

backward areas will grow with this

(c) Competitiveness of products will increase with reduced cost of transport.

(d) Make in India will get promoted with the development of multi modal transport.

Steps taken by government

(a) Waterways
↳ Merchant shipping bill
↳ Jal Marg vikas project
↳ Sagarmala.

(b) Airways
↳ National aviation policy
↳ UDAN for regional connectivity.

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(c) Railways
↳ Rail suraksha kosh

(d) Roadways
↳ Quadrilateral highway.
↳

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11. Climate change threatens sustainable development, impairs socio-economic development and reinforces cycles of poverty across the globe. In this context, discuss the utility of climate risk insurance as an instrument within a comprehensive climate risk management system.

जलवायु परिवर्तन पूरे विश्व में संधारणीय विकास को जोखिम में डालता है, सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास को क्षीण करता है और गरीबी के चक्र को मजबूत बनाता है। इस संदर्भ में, व्यापक जलवायु जोखिम प्रबंधन प्रणाली के अंतर्गत एक साधन के रूप में जलवायु जोखिम बीमा की उपयोगिता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

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12. Why are women particularly vulnerable to the impact of natural disasters? Also analyse, with adequate examples, how women can play a more effective role in disaster risk management cycle.

प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के प्रभावों के प्रति महिलाएं विशेष रूप से सुभेद्य क्यों होती हैं? साथ ही, समुचित उदाहरणों के साथ विश्लेषण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार महिलाएं आपदा जोखिम प्रबंधन चक्र में अधिक प्रभावी भूमिका निभा सकती हैं।

According to world bank report women and children are most vulnerable to the impact of natural disasters

. Reasons for it

(a) Sanitation and health related issues are more with women.
Due to menstruation and other things, lack of water aggravates the problem.

(b) Climate refugees
Displacement due to disasters result in temporary shelters where there are totally dependent on their male counterpart.

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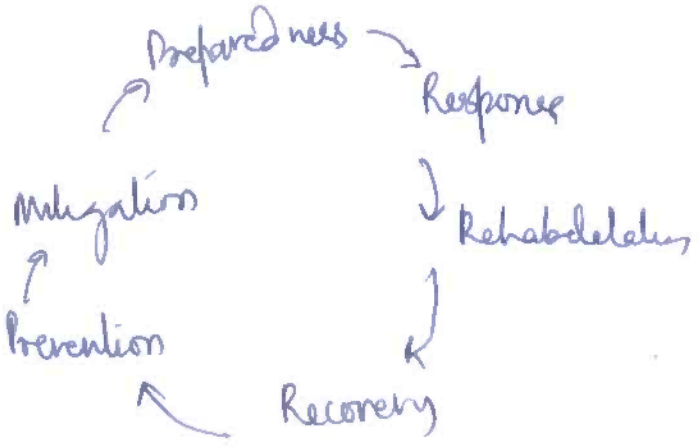
(c) Exploitation and security issues
Due to the displacement cases of molestation, rape are very prevalent.

(d) Pregnant women, and women with new born and infant have not to only responsibility of themselves but young one also.

Women can play an important role in disaster risk management cycle.




Disaster cycle.

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13. In view of the seriousness of heat waves and its consequences, greater attention is required for dealing with it as a natural disaster. Analyse in the context of recent developments and the actions taken by relevant government bodies.

हीट वेव (ग्रीष्म लहर) और उसके परिणामों की गंभीरता के आलोक में, एक प्राकृतिक आपदा के रूप में इससे निपटने हेतु अधिक ध्यान दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों और संबद्ध सरकारी निकायों द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Heat waves are period of intense temperature accentuated with hot blowing winds. The change in climate has increased the frequency of these winds and it has become a matter of concern.

Seriousness of heat waves

↳ Frequent occurence in hot season due to increased temperature.

↳ Climate change and its effect on the heat waves

↳ Urban heat island aggravating the problem

↳ Deforestation which increases the problem.

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- Consequences

↳ loss of lives
In 2016 more than 2000 people died due to heat waves in different parts on India.

↳ Loss of biodiversity such as endemic plants, corals which cant sustain high temperatures.

↳ Health issues such as dehydration, fever, pain resulting in severe health problems.

↳ loss of economic development as health expenses, closure of schools, industries increases.

Looking into the issue government has taken various action

(a) Declaration Criteria for heat wave has been set

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Normal maximum - 40°c in plains
- 30°c in hills

Departure from normal 5-6°c - Heat wave
7°c - Severe heat wave.

(b) Meteorology department - Information dissemination in advance.

(c) Urban local bodies
↳ Water kiosks on road side
↳ Shelters at bus stand pavement.
↳ Plantation along roads and highways.

(d) Hospitals
↳ Dedicated beds for patients
↳ Priority with saline drips for such patients

(e) Society
↳ Drinking water while moving out.
↳ Keeping shade with umbrella or other items

(f) Educational institution
→ Schools closed during heat wave

This will help in integrated approach and tackling of such disaster.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**14.** While genome editing offers immense potential benefits in the area of healthcare, there are a lot of apprehensions regarding its use. Discuss.

जहां, जीनोम एडिटिंग स्वास्थ्य सेवा के क्षेत्र में बहुत अधिक लाभ की संभावना प्रस्तुत करता है, वहीं इसके उपयोग के संबंध में काफी आशंकाएं भी मौजूद हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Genome editing refers to the cutting, addition and removal of defected genes for health and other purposes.

- Benefits of it

↳ Recently Crispr technology has come for editing of genes.

↳ Genetic disorders like lukemia, change syndrome could be corrected.

↳ Incurable diseases like Cancer could be treated.

↳ life expectancy could be substantially improved with the technology.

↳ life threatening diseases in the womb could be avoided with mother and

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child health care.

↳ Burden - financial and Psychological related to such diseases could be removed.

But along with benefits there are lot of apprehensions regarding it.

(a) Ethical issues

↳ Issue of designer babies concept could come in

↳ Not only diseases, people will start selecting specific genes eg fair colour, tall stature, blue eyes etc.

↳ loss of uniqueness of an individual

(b) Health care issues

↳ Doctors will become next to god as they could treat anything.

↳ Stem cells like pluripotent and Misuse of it

↳ DNA and genome mapping

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(c) Regulation issues

↳ State laws related to regulation of such therapy.

e.g Abortion in India which is restricted by Termination of pregnancy act.

Thus there is a need to tread the path cautiously and to use the technology for disease and health issues and not to change the traits of people on the whims and fancies of the society.

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**15.** Discuss various ways in which supercomputers have benefitted mankind over the years. Also enumerate the objectives of the National Supercomputing Mission and the mechanism for its implementation.

उन विभिन्न तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिसके माध्यम से विगत वर्षों में सुपर कंप्यूटरों ने मानव जाति को लाभान्वित किया है। इसके साथ ही राष्ट्रीय सुपरकंप्यूटिंग मिशन के उद्देश्यों और इसके कार्यान्वयन के तंत्र को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Super computers are very high speed computing devices which can perform difficult task with ease.

e.g Param super computer of India

Ways in which they have benefitted

(a) Economy

↳ Computation of data

↳ Creation of clouds for business purposes.

↳ Stock exchange and other institutions

↳ Flourishment of IT sector.

(b) Environment

↳ Monitoring of disasters like earthquake, Tsunami

e.g National Monsoon mission

INCOIS

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↳ Wind, humidity and other patterns

(c) Space
↳ Development of atomic clocks
↳ Space stations and communication
↳ Satellite synchronisation.

(d) Technology
↳ Launching of rockets, missiles and other devices
↳ Research and development in health, education and other sector.
↳ Cryogenic engines in case of India

National Supercomputing mission has been launched in the country.

Objectives of it:
↳ Development of computer base in the country
↳ Cutting edge technology

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Usage in health, education, economy and environment sectors.

↳ Param and related advancement with high speed computation.

• Mechanism for its implementation

↳ Dedicated institution like ISRO, National institute for super computing for developmental purpose.

↳ International collaboration with countries like Russia, U.S.A.

↳ Public private partnership

Along with this there is a need for developing chip based industry which could act as a catalyst for super computers in the country.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**16.** Widely seen as a disruption for the traditional banking and financial institutions, cryptocurrencies have gained significant traction lately, at the same time creating a regulatory nightmare for regulators across the globe. Discuss.

पारंपरिक बैंकिंग और वित्तीय संस्थानों के लिए व्यापक रूप से व्यवधान के रूप में देखी जाने वाली, साथ ही विश्व भर में नियामकों के लिए एक नियामकीय दुःस्वप्न का निर्माण करने वाली, *क्रिप्टोकरेंसी* ने हाल ही में महत्वपूर्ण पकड़ स्थापित की है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Crypto currencies are digital currencies which uses block chain technology and are in huge demand now a days.

Many of the users are trancacting in these currencies disrupting traditional banking institutions.

- Reasons for it

↳ facilitating business as hassles of finance are removed.

↳ Any amount can be transferred without regulation of acts like FERA, FEMA

↳ Acceptability of these currencies among people and institution

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Issues of appreciation and depreciation related to normal currency are not there

↳ Instrument of investment

| | 2008 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Bit coin | 5 $ | 250 $ |

↳ Inflations and loss of real value is not there

Issues with its regulation

↳ Anonymity - Tracking of these currencies is not possible.

↳ Usage for black marketing, terrorist funding and other activities.

↳ No control of any central bank over it.

↳ Issue of cyber attacks which could cripple the system.

↳ Avoidance of taxes which could impact governments developmental project.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

There is a need for coordination of central banks over it.

legally backed crypto currencies can be promoted for business development and faulty ones be banned for protecting consumer interest in the country.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**17.** An internationally-binding agreement to strengthen the Outer Space Treaty of 1967 is both desirable and increasingly a necessity. Analyse in view of the traditional and emerging challenges in this arena.

1967 की बाह्य अंतरिक्ष संधि को मजबूत बनाने हेतु एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाध्यकारी समझौता वांछनीय और साथ ही एक आवश्यकता दोनों है। इस क्षेत्र में पारंपरिक और उभरती हुई चुनौतियों के आलोक में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Outer space is said to be the future ground of warfare in the world. The increasing importance of it with satellites, space station, rockets in the arena has necessitated the strengthening of outer space treaty.

. Challenges in this arena

(a) Traditional

↳ Kepplers syndrome where the density of material in low earth space is increasing.

↳ Satellite communication which is now linked to every instrument and part of the world. e.g China fired a rocket to destroy its own satellite.

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↳ Exploration of celestial bodies like Moon, planets - Mars venus, asteroids etc

↳ Threat of Nuclear weapon being put up in the space.

↳ GPS technologies which are guided through satellites eg NAVIC system

↳ Social contributions of tele medicine - tele education which could disrupt

(b) Emerging challenges

↳ Cyber domain and threats related to it. eg Stuxnet virus which was implanted in Iran's nuclear facility

↳ Space tourism which is on the verge of taking off

↳ Climate change and geo engineering solution like placing of large mirrors

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

in space.

↳ Large telescopes with research facilities for gravitational waves, dark energy, dark matter etc.

Thus an internationally binding agreement is required to strengthen outer space treaty 1968.

(a) Peaceful use of outer space.

(b) Non deployment of nuclear and other weapons in the space.

(c) Regulations related to cyber domain and use of it.

(d) A body to regulate space tourism in the coming times.

(e) An international space agency to look in the launching of satellites.

This will help in peaceful use of outer space for human development in the world.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**18.** Even after nearly 60 years in existence, AFSPA remains at the centre of debates with respect to countering violent insurgencies, role of the states and local communities. Discuss.

अस्तित्व में आने के लगभग 60 वर्षों के बाद भी, हिंसक उग्रवाद का मुकाबला करने और राज्यों व स्थानीय समुदायों की भूमिका को लेकर AFSPA वाद-विवाद के केंद्र में बना हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए।

AFSPA came in 1958 in order to provide stability in the disturbed regions.

But even after 60 years, it has not been successful and is a centre of debates.

- Provisions of AFSPA
  - ↳ Permission to kill in case of threat
  - ↳ Arrest without warrant
  - ↳ Search and seizure without warrant
  - ↳ Immunity to officials for their acts.

Armed forces through this act are required to do police job with immunity from any action against them.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(a) Countering violent insurgencies

↳ Required for curbing such violence.

↳ for unhindered action against such tendencies.

↳ In J&K and North east where such things are common, AFSPA provide powers to forces to take hard action.

↳ Militancy in kashmir and separatism in Northeast.

But even after 60 years these tendencies have not been curbed. There are still instances of violence in the region. Apart from this issue of

↳ Human right violation by forces.

↳ COAS Bikram singh said that in Northeast major conflicts are now of group clashes not insurgencies.

(b) Role of states

↳ Armed forces perform the role of police in the region.

↳ As state police is not equipped, these tendencies could be curbed with these forces.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues
↳ deployment of Central forces
↳ Law and order is a state subject
↳ lack of coordination between state police and central forces e.g Sukma attack

(4) Local communities
They are the most effected one as they feel they are secondary citizen on whom special laws are applicable.
↳ Issue of Rape by armed forces e.g Kunan poshpura
↳ Extra judicial killing e.g In Manipur
↳ Alienation of people as AFSPA → Injustice, Intolerance, Immunity

There is a need for humanising AFSPA provisions to make it more sensitive.

→ Justice Verma committee – cases of rape should be kept out of AFSPA

→ Jeevan Reddy commission – In case of immunity government should public reasons for it.



This will help in curbing the violence as well as instilling confidence in the people.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**19.** Analyse the challenges and opportunities inherent in the push for indigenisation of defence production in India. Also, identify the measures through which indigenous manufacturing of defence equipments is being encouraged by the Government.

भारत में रक्षा उत्पादन के स्वदेशीकरण की दिशा में निहित चुनौतियों और अवसरों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, उन उपायों की भी पहचान कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से रक्षा उपकरणों का स्वदेशी निर्माण सरकार द्वारा प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है।

Defence production is merely 35% of the needs of the country. The rest is imported from other countries.

Government has focused on indegenisation of defence production as it could reduce the dependency of country from foreign imports.

- Opportunities in indigenisation

(a) Security issue will be safeguarded as imported items may have backing and other equipment.

(b) Boost to make in India as it will spur manufacturing in the country.

(c) Employment generation with the coming

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of investment.

(d) Small and medium industries will benefit as procurement from them will increase.

(e) Reduced dependency on imports will help in saving of foreign exchange of the country.

(f) Reduced cost - Indigenous products are less costly e.g. TEJAS Plane.

- Challenges

↳ Lack of technical expertise

↳ Time and cost overruns

↳ Corruption and issue of crony capitalism

↳ Lack of such huge capital for investment

↳ Non availability of defence manufacturing firms.

↳ Lack of R&D in the institutions.

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- Measures through which indigenisation is being promoted

(a) Defence procurement policy 2015
Under it a new category (IDDM) indigenously, designed, developed and manufactured is being promoted.

5 categories
↳ Buy (Indian)
↳ Buy and make (Indian)
↳ Make
↳ Buy and Make
↳ Buy (Global)

(b) Strategic partnership model is being prepared for public procurement of defence equipment. Indian companies will be given preference.

(c) DRDO, HAL and others are being promoted for development e.g LCA TEJAS
SUBMARINES.



Apart from these need to be promoted in the sector along with imports of cutting edge defence equipment to ensure balance in the sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**20.** India's ability to puruse a clear-cut strategic vision depends on its ability to improve institutional cooperation and coordination between the armed forces and civilian bureaucracy. Discuss.

भारत द्वारा एक सुस्पष्ट रणनीतिक दृष्टि का अनुसरण करने की क्षमता वस्तुतः सशस्त्र बलों और सिविल नौकरशाही के बीच संस्थागत सहयोग और समन्वय में सुधार करने की क्षमता पर निर्भर करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The nature of warfare is changing and it demands the change in strategy also. With the advent of cyber warfare, nuclear threat, maritime issues there is a need for better institutional cooperation between armed forces and civilian bureaucracy.

(a) Institutional cooperation and coordination

It gen SB shekatkar committee was constituted for this purpose. Its recommendation need to be implemented.

↳ Integrated theatre command for army navy and air force.

North command for china
South command for maritime
West command for pakistan.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Chief of defence staff
- A five star ranked officer need to be there as one stop person for advice to government.
- He will also head the chief of staff committee which decides in case of coordination between the forces.

1b) Naresh chandra committee was also constituted for improving forces and civilian bureaucracy coordination.

Its recommendation

↳ Staff of defence ministry need to be posted in military headquarters for some time to get acquainted with working of the armed forces.

↳ Similarly armed forces officials should be deployed in defence ministry for better coordination.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

This will help in improving forces-bureaucracy relation which is essential for healthy development of the country.